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12 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 12 Jun Session PY1206131594

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE in Portuguese at 1231 GMT on 12 June resumes live coverage of the UNCED from the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

Brazilian President Fernando Collor opens the session and requests that speakers stay within the seven minute limit.

At 1235 GMT, Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao begins to speak. We must seek and define the best possible formula to take from nature what we need and leave enough for self-sustainment, he says. Safeguarding the planet is not a North-South issue; it affects the entire planet, he adds. Rao suggests that new technologies must be developed which are beneficial to the environment. "I would here ask all to share these efforts of research and development to preserve our planet," he says.

At 1244 GMT, Portugal's Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva begins to speak in Portuguese. Noting that the EC has made and will continue to make a significant effort in seeking solutions to the issues discussed at the conference, Cavaco announces, in the name of the EC, an immediate \$4 billion commitment to assist developing countries in developing technologies and in implementing Agenda 21. Finally, as prime minister of Portugal, he says he is pleased with the results of the conference. He finishes at 1257 GMT.

At 1258 GMT, Burkina Faso President Captain Blaise Compaore, in the name of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control, begins to speak. He calls for a united effort by developed and developing countries to deal with such issues as population growth, urbanization, food self-sufficiency, and desertification. "The international community must adopt more efficient measures to solve the indebtedness by pardoning the debt or at least temporarily declaring a debt moratorium," he says. Compaore finishes at 1306 GMT.

The next speaker is Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Maldives, who begins speaking at 1306 GMT. He says that if the situation continues as it is now, his country and other islands will disappear from the map because they are becoming the victims of rising ocean waters. Island nations are affected by the overexploitation of maritime resources, he says. He outlines some protective measures taken by the Maldives and notes the valuable international support received for such measures. He urges Northern countries to help Southern countries with appropriate technologies.

At 1317 GMT, Maltese Prime Minister Edward Fenech Adami begins to speak. He notes that while the decisions made at the conference have clear limitations, they will offer efficient programs for world preservation. He

praises EC efforts in preserving the environment. He finishes speaking at 1325 GMT.

At 1326 GMT, Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel says: "I would like to stress the critical importance of two things: technology transfer and the allocating of additional resources." He proposes the convening of a conference on specific ecological areas and calls for a global partnership to promote sustainable development.

At 1335 GMT, Gabonese President Hadj Omar Bongo begins to speak. He calls for rational administration of forests and says that funds to finance preservation of the environment must not be discriminatory.

The next speaker is Namibian President Sam Nujoma, who begins to speak at 1345 GMT. "Scientists tell us that if we continue to live as we are now, a global catastrophe awaits us, but they also tell us that it may be saved by our collective capacity," he says.

At 1357 GMT, Ugandan President Yoweri K. Museveni begins to speak. He says he has a declaration which he will not read because it is too long. He says he does not like the bipolarity evident at the conference. He says the South should not rely on the North for support but adds that the Northern countries have an obligation to help the Southern countries. He says that Ugandan forests belong to Uganda, not to the world.

At 1411 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor reminds speakers to stay within the seven minute limit for speeches.

At 1411 GMT, British Prime Minister John Major begins to speak. He says this conference is different because countries have not come together for a national cause but for the future of the planet. We cannot continue with the over-exploitation of our planet, he says. We cannot tell some countries what to do, what to plant or not plant. This is why we must reach agreement through negotiations. We would like to approve a legislation on forests but must be content with a convention of principles, Major says. He suggests holding a conference in England next year to better explain the sharing of technologies. Developed countries must help pay for this, but developing countries must pay as well. He notes that the UK will form a nongovernmental forum to implement Agenda 21.

At 1424 GMT German Chancellor Helmut Kohl says: "We must use our know-how to help developing countries. They must have our support." Kohl says measures to control gas emissions must be made, noting that Germany is responsible for a great portion of the emissions. He says a forestry convention is essential and welcomes and supports U.S. President Bush's initiative on this. He also calls for a conference on desertification. He promises that Germany will meet its financial commitments and notes that Germany's Eastern neighbors must receive special aid.

At 1433 GMT, Argentine President Carlos Menem begins to speak. He notes Argentina's unbreakable ecological commitment, adding that Argentina already has set aside various lands and natural resources for preservation.

At 1442 GMT, U.S. President George Bush is shown entering the conference hall during Menem's speech.

At 1444 GMT, Icelandic President Vigdis Finbogadottir begins to speak. He outlines the measures Finland has taken to promote the environment in that country.

The next speaker is Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng, who begins to speak at 1452 GMT. "The environment and sustained development have become something essential," he says. The Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 will establish a good basis for implementing an effective international cooperation, he says. He notes that there is much pollution worldwide, mainly from the developed countries who must assume the main responsibility for this. Besides, he adds, they have more resources with which to solve these problems and should allocate more funds to develop safer technologies. He says China is a developing country, adding that it is making an effort to solve environmental problems.

At 1503 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor asks once again that speakers respect the seven minute limit for speeches.

At 1505 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro begins to speak. He says that consumer societies are responsible for the destruction of the environment. Third World countries cannot be blamed for this. "If we want to improve this, we need to better distribute the wealth," he says, adding that "fewer luxuries and less spending in the developed countries are necessary." With the end of the arms race, Castro asks, what is preventing developing the Third World and combating environmental threats? As Castro concludes his speech at 1510 GMT, U.S. President Bush is shown applauding.

At 1510 GMT, Kennedy Simonds, prime minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, begins to speak. He says St. Kitts upholds the principles of Agenda 21 and is ready to make its share of sacrifices to preserve the environment.

At 1521 GMT, The Gambian President Sir Dawda K. Jawara begins to speak. He says The Gambia is mainly concerned with the drought and desertification and is glad that biodiversity and climate changes have become international issues.

At 1529 GMT, Yemeni Presidential Council member 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani speaks. He says all countries must share responsibility for the environment and that developed countries should contribute the largest share.

At 1539 GMT, Prince Rainier of Monaco begins to speak. He proposes establishing a satellite watch system for international waters, the preparation of a convention to safeguard international waters, and the opening of an

office to coordinate the conventions to protect the Mediterranean Sea, for which he offers Monaco as a site for the office.

At 1546 GMT, Nepalese Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala. He notes that the agreements to be signed at the summit will be a basis for future actions.

At 1554 GMT, Bailey Olter, president of Micronesia, begins to speak. He says that as representative of the "fourth Pacific islands" he expects the conference to succeed in preserving marine life and in preserving the environment from waste and nuclear tests.

At 1609 GMT, Azerbaijani Prime Minister Rakhim Guseynov begins to speak. He says the international community must support Azerbaijan to end the destruction of its environment.

At 1618 GMT, Malagasy Prime Minister Willy Razanamasy begins to speak. He says that his country cannot do anything about environmental problems "because of the debt that prevents it from allocating resources to preservation."

At 1623 GMT, Arnold Ruutel, president of the Estonian Supreme Council, begins to speak. He says his country's "first concern is the withdrawal of foreign troops on our territory." He adds that "there is a reactor installed in the Russian naval base which must be immediately supervised." He notes that unfit technologies are the cause of poor oil-prospecting procedures, which have caused much pollution. Ruutel admits that Estonia lacks the technological resources to implement programs to clean the environment and hopes for cooperation for sustainable development and for preserving the environment.

At 1633 GMT, Lithuanian Supreme Council President Vytautas Landsbergis says: "Despite its responsibilities to the world community under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Government of sovereign Lithuania cannot know what these Russian forces are doing with the land they occupy." He hopes that Agenda 21 will help create concrete programs to ease the concerns of developing countries.

The next speaker is Daniel F. Annan, Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council member, who begins to speak at 1643 GMT. He says the conference must approve those treaties already signed and that a permanent council must be created to implement Agenda 21.

At 1657 GMT, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Ivan Plyushch begins to speak. It is our duty to support sustainable development; that is why Ukraine signed the Biodiversity Treaty and Agenda 21, he says. "We are ready to declare the Baltic area a nuclear-free zone," he adds. He urges cooperation among all countries.

At 1705 GMT, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney begins to speak, saying that Canada supports the program to save the forests. In support of the Brazilian president's proposal, Canada is sponsoring five measures to implement the "green plan." Mulroney notes that Canada will contribute \$115 million over the next five

years to help developing countries and says Canada will pay its fair share when the fund for the environment is created. He also says Canada will provide \$50 million in aid to drought-stricken areas in Africa. Canada plans to actively support the creation of a commission to supervise sustainable development. Mulroney notes that developing countries must provide the leadership in these efforts.

At 1721 GMT, Morocco's Prince Sidi Mohamed begins to speak. He says Morocco is ready to cooperate in the fight against the threat of a lack of water and would like to see a specific agenda to confront this problem.

At 1731 GMT, Brazilian President Collor announces a recess for lunch and says the conference will resume at 1818 GMT.

At 1818 GMT, transmission from the Riocenter resumes. President Collor announces that U.S. President Bush will speak. He speaks from 1819 GMT to 1827 GMT.

At 1828 GMT, Antonio Monteiro Mascarenhas, president of the Cape Verde Islands, begins to speak. He says it is particularly important to include the desertification issue in Agenda 21.

At 1840 GMT, Dr. Hasan Habibi, first vice president of Iran, begins to speak. "Many funds that were to have been used for military projects should be earmarked for environmental projects, especially those of Agenda 21," he says. Developing countries require financial and technological support, and developed countries should change their consumption habits, he says. He concludes by saying that Iran will adhere to its responsibilities regarding the environment.

At 1851 GMT, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari begins to speak. He says that there are different levels of responsibilities for environmental pollution, but "only through international cooperation will it be possible to reach a genuine solution." Developing countries need more support for their development, he says. "We admit that we have serious ecological problems, but we are engaged in building a future of clean development," he adds.

At 1859 GMT, Romanian President Ion Iliescu begins to speak. He says Romania is participating in the conference in terms of its concern for the renewal of society. He expresses concern "about the attempt to turn developing and transition countries into waste storage areas." He says Romania is prepared to assume its responsibility in dealing with these and other environmental issues.

The next speaker is Latvian President Anatoliy Korponov, who begins to speak at 1909 GMT. He says lack of investments are harming the implementation of environmental projects. Latvia supports a balance between development and preservation of the environment, he adds. Korponov notes that unfortunately "serious environmental problems developed over the past 50 years,

and we will be unable to solve them." He adds that Russian troops illegally occupying Latvian territory has seriously damaged the environment. "I call on the nations of the world to support our demand for Russian troops to immediately leave Latvia."

At 1922 GMT, Erskine Sandiford, the prime minister of Barbados, begins to speak. After calling for a new world order based on justice, equality, and a state of law, guaranteeing political rights for nations and peoples, no matter how strong or weak they are, Sandiford says: "This conference is crucial because it has the possibility of changing the relations between states." He then states: "Mr. President: The negotiations on the framework convention on climate change were very difficult. Barbados constantly maintained that the aim should be to produce a convention that could serve as the groundwork for efficient action to deal with the real threat of global warming and its adverse effects. The commitments that we expected are not in evidence, and we have to express Barbados' disappointment at their absence from the convention." He then talks about Global Environmental Facilities, stating that profound changes of the mechanism are necessary.

At 1940 GMT, Jamaican Prime Minister Percival Patterson states: "The link between development and the environment should be the main foundation that guides the survival of mankind." Patterson adds that the objective should be to improve living standards around the world. He then says that the UNCED conference should establish appropriate mechanisms for providing funds to developing countries.

At 1953 GMT, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi begins speaking. He states that biodiversity is a key factor for preserving resources and expresses the hope that countries will go beyond national interests when they address matters that are important for their existence.

At 2001 GMT, Major General Elias Ramaema, chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho, begins speaking. He states that Lesotho believes that developing countries are responsible for improving the social well-being of people but that they will be unable to do so without external aid. He then appeals for international aid to preserve biodiversity. He adds that there are many important documents at the UNCED and that Lesotho will sign them.

At 2014 GMT, Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers says that the world is facing a challenge that must be met with a financial decision, and states: "My government is ready to offer new and additional resources up to a maximum of 0.1 percent of the gross national product for implementing global agreements that are related to the environment, provided that other countries adopt the same type of measures to generate resources to help the Earth." He then notes that now that the East-West conflict is over, countries must focus their efforts on

solving North-South problems. He calls for a consultative body to verify the implementation of decisions reached at the UNCED and for negotiations on desertification to begin soon.

At 2027 GMT, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria begins speaking. He states that Agenda 21 is the first document that allows the world to function as a whole and that the Climate Changes Treaty has a failing: It does not contemplate reductions in carbon dioxide gas emissions. He says: "The huge environmental problems affecting the world were not created by the developing countries but by the developed countries." He then states that Colombia is committed to the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, and the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, adding "We believe in these documents and hope they are complied with."

The next speaker is Bernard Dowiyogo, president of the Republic of Nauru, who begins speaking at 2036 GMT. After stressing the importance of the UNCED, he says that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration are not very firm and do not include all the items that Nauru would like to have included in them. He finishes speaking by saying that the path that the countries begin to tread in Rio de Janeiro must be part of an environmentally safer world.

At 2045 GMT, Belgium Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene begins to speak. He says that achieving sustainable development is a huge challenge and notes that Belgium will sign the Biodiversity Treaty. He adds: "We also support creating an eco-tax." He also calls for significant changes in productive and scientific technologies.

At 2052 GMT, Hungarian President Arpad Goncz begins speaking. He says that Hungary now faces a lack of technology and social tension characteristic of all improving communities and notes that environmental damage must be prevented. He adds that Hungary will sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

At 2059 GMT, Mongolian Prime Minister Dashiyn Byambasuren begins speaking. He notes that Mongolia has signed the Biodiversity and Climate Changes Treaties. He mentions the dangers of desertification and proposes the creation of an ecological network that would include Mongolia.

The next speaker is Guinea-Bissau President Joao B. Vieira, who begins speaking at 2107 GMT. He says that the world must develop without harming the environment and mentions several measures necessary for achieving sustainable development and harmonious integration between men and nature.

At 2113 GMT, Croatian Prime Minister Franjo Greguric begins speaking. He says that Croatians must rebuild their country and review their political principles and programs. He notes that Croatia has called for help and says that Croatia hopes that the UNCED will reject all

types of aggression, particularly those that destroy cultural monuments. He adds that Croatia has a responsibility to comply with the decisions reached at the UNCED.

At 2122 GMT, Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy calls for sustainable development for everyone. He then says that Russia is beginning a difficult process after many years of hiding ecological disasters. He notes that Russian President Boris Yeltsin has been implementing laws to preserve the environment, adding: "Ecological disasters do not have borders." He then states: "The Russian Federation supports the documents drafted during this conference and will sign them." In conclusion, he says: "We hope that all who attend this conference will also commit themselves to complying with the documents approved here."

At 2132 GMT, Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez begins speaking. He states that Paraguay is implementing specific programs aimed at ensuring sustainable development in the country. He says: "We believe a frank, honest dialogue among developed and developing countries is indispensable," and adds: "Paraguay calls for a fairer international order."

Indonesian President Suharto begins speaking at 2140 GMT. He says Indonesia believes that development, population, and the environment must not be separated and notes that if a country is able to develop, it can look after its environment. He states: "This objective can be achieved if developing countries are paid fairer prices for their raw materials." He calls for a "global partnership." He also notes that the UN system must undergo a certain reorganization and that a new body to monitor the global environment must be created.

At 2149 GMT, Cook Islands President Geoffrey Henry begins speaking. He notes that his country was disappointed to see the difficulties in solving some important problems. He adds that he signed the Biodiversity Treaty today and regrets that some countries will not do this. He adds that implementing Agenda 21 will not be easy. In conclusion, he says that sustainable development will benefit everyone, and the Cook Islands will work with other island countries for that.

At 2210 GMT, Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam begins speaking. He views the difficulties experienced by developing countries in solving environmental problems. He then states that Israel oppresses the Palestinian people and its neighbors in general. He also says that industrialized countries are responsible for dumping harmful substances in nature. In conclusion, he says that Third World countries feel that they are being persecuted and this will not help in improving relations.

The Slovenian president begins speaking at 2219 GMT. He states that the countries attending the UNCED are doing the right thing to solve their problems by discussing them together. He mentions the fighting in the region and the environmental consequences of the current war, noting "I would like to point out that one of the

worst ecological disasters could result from the destruction of some chemical plants." In conclusion, he notes that the countries attending the UNCED are responsible for implementing the decisions reached at the conference.

At 2227 GMT, Ethiopian Prime Minister Tamirat Layene begins speaking. He states that the debt problem must be solved and notes that people are the main concern of his government. He also says that desertification must be fought.

At 2241 GMT, Dominican Republic Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso states: "Third World countries are asked to preserve what they have, but this has a price." He notes that the situation is becoming more and more complicated every day.

Honduran Vice President Roberto Martinez Losano begins speaking at 2250 GMT. He says that only together will the countries of the world be able to preserve the environment.

The UNCED session ends at 2257 GMT. It will resume at 1230 GMT on 13 June.

Czechoslovakia's Vavrousek Speaks

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in Portuguese 2055 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Speech by Czechoslovak Minister of Environment Josef Vavrousek at the UNCED at the Rio Center Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Dear Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: My country, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has started, after its general elections, the second transition period toward democracy. We are again at a crossroads with a number of opportunities, although we are also experiencing threats and unknown challenges ahead of us. This situation unfortunately does not allow our President Vaclav Havel to join us at this Earth Summit here in Rio de Janeiro. However, he firmly supports the efforts of this conference seeking to solve the most urgent and interdependent problems of our planet, such as poverty, which is affecting so many countries, the affluent life and the excesses of consumption in other countries, the population explosion, the deterioration of our environment, and the exhaustion of natural resources, which are now very limited.

My country, in the heart of Europe, has inherited, after decades of totalitarian regimes, not only an economy highly directed toward consumption but also with a highly deteriorated environment, although in some parts we can still find beautiful nature.

Garbage of all kinds endangers the environment, the inhabitants, and their health. Nature throughout Czechoslovakia, as well as the seas—the Black, the North, and the Baltic Seas—and forests of neighboring countries are

all polluted. Moreover, we can also see that 50 percent of garbage which is destroying our environment comes from outside our territory.

Therefore, we see that the serious ecological problems in Europe cannot be solved by the efforts of one single country, but all countries must work together if we want to achieve something.

And even more, in times of a continuous disintegration of Central and Eastern Europe, which is also threatening the western region, environmental protection is probably the best framework for the future integration of our continent.

I am afraid that we have no alternative. National, ethnic, economic, religious, and political interests often differ, resulting in the inability to form a basis to begin the struggle against the chaos which is threatening our part of the world. Our environmentalists are responsible not only for the solution of environmental problems but also for the exploitation of that historical opportunity.

Then there is a very important third reason for close cooperation concerning the environment: If we are not able to solve our environmental problems beyond our borders based on reasonable negotiations, these time bombs will explode and tension will increase in Europe.

For these three reasons Czechoslovakia, together with the European Community and the UN Economic Commission for Europe organized in (?Dobris) in June 1991, held the first Pan-European Conference of environment ministers with the participation of ministers from the United States, Canada, and Japan, but also with the presence of key representatives of many important international financial institutions, establishing on that occasion a framework for the environment program for Europe, seeking to clean the basins and [word indistinct] of the main European rivers, as well as the most polluted industrial areas, and the preservation and recovery of natural areas which are important for the ecological stability of our continent, without any limitation in relation to political borders.

I am very glad that the next conference of environment ministers will be held in Switzerland at the beginning of next year. We are facing very important problems, such as the division between the western part of Europe, which is highly organized with a number of international or supernational institutions on the one side, and on the other side, almost an institutional vacuum in countries of Eastern and Central Europe after the inevitable and desirable downfall of the former Soviet empire.

We have to establish, therefore, a system that will restore environmental protection for Europe, headed by a council of environment ministers with a small professional staff. One of these institutions could considerably improve coordination of the European environment efforts, thus increasing its effectiveness.

Czechoslovakia also accepts its share of responsibility to solve the global environment and development problems. We are prepared to immediately sign the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, and then, after completion of the necessary internal procedures, we will also sign the Treaties on Biodiversity, Climate Changes, and the forest management principles.

Czechoslovakia supports the developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty, to fight the population explosion, and deterioration of the environment, even if our financial means are limited in this difficult transition period. We are organizing training courses for foreign experts, especially in the field of technology transfer, which are environmentally healthy and products.

We would not like to fight with developing countries in terms of resources donated by other countries, but we must be partners and we must help in order to overcome all our economic and environmental problems, thus making our contribution with the world community more effective.

Dear Mr. Chairman: I can assure you that Czechoslovakia considers the United Nations a natural framework for an effective international cooperation in the quest for sustainable development at the world level.

No doubt, the world has been changed since 1945. Unpredictable new problems have emerged, while other problems have not yet been resolved. This is the time the UN system is being reconstructed and revitalized, adopting a system in order to meet the needs for sustainable development, preserving as well during that time all its consolidated ("practices").

It will probably be necessary to abolish some ineffective UN practices, developing new principles and new structures that will be more adequate to face what we have ahead of us by the end of the 20th century, and which we can also foresee for the beginning of the next century.

One of the main tasks will be to establish a much more powerful and effective system for the protection and recovery of the global environment. We can distinguish here two horizons for the implementation of those UN tasks. One short-term horizon where we must focus is the growing effectiveness of the existing UN structure.

The ongoing reorganization at the UN Secretariat, implemented by the new secretary general, represents a very important first stage in that direction. But we should simultaneously begin to think about a more distant horizon.

We need to have a vision of the future, a more effective vision, a vision more socially and environmentally directed and a less expensive vision of the UN system. Without such a vision, without such a program for the future UN system, all future steps will only become an implementation of the method of trying and of mistakes. And I am afraid that it can be a fatal mistake now. And

we have many options on how to establish such a structure to revitalize the UN system.

One of them would be based on a two-dimensional matrix where the columns may represent the four main institutional pillars of the future UN system, which would be: the security system, the economic system, the social system, and a system for environmental protection. These four systems must work jointly at all levels: local, regional, national, and global levels, preserving, however, their specific points of view which are necessary in order to distinguish the main spectrums of problems of vital importance.

We should give up the illusion that integration of these four main spectra of future development could be the responsibility of one single institution. The long-term and bitter experience of Czechoslovakia and of other countries which were part of the socialist world have made this very clear because it simply does not work.

The second structure of the future UN system could be based on a reinforcement of the UN regional departments in such a way as to assume all-important problems of the different continents or regions. Such a decentralization of the UN activities would be extremely important, not only for increasing effectiveness of the UN operations but also for preserving and supporting the cultural diversity of mankind.

Such an effort would be equally important as an attempt to preserve the biodiversity of our planet, because an increase of the homogeneity of mankind would also considerably increase its vulnerability. This would be dangerous not only for the *homo sapiens* but also for a number of other species.

Close cooperation between these two future structures could increase the flexibility and effectiveness of the entire UN system, reflecting specific cultural conditions and diversities of the different parts of our planet.

Within the framework of the commission on sustainable development, it would be useful to establish a special working team to analyze the different alternate plans for a revitalized UN system oriented toward a sustainable development. This team will have to finish its work before 1995, the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Charter.

There are no possibilities to introduce the idea of sustainable development or to make it feasible without profound changes in man's values, where selfishness, egocentrism, exploitation of nature, and an arrogant overestimation of our knowledge often prevail.

We have to rediscover human values such as modesty, altruism, solidarity, and as Albert Schweitzer says: a respect for life. We must also recall that people in the past knew the secrets of coexisting with nature, and that this knowledge or wisdom still prevails in some parts of the world. At the same time we must consider the fact that a large amount of scientific information which has

been collected by man exists today and we should internalize some general rules of human behavior compatible with less selfish and more sustainable ways of life.

The UN Conference on Environment and Development is a unique opportunity to resolve urgent problems at the world level, or at least to begin the process of solving them. We cannot miss this opportunity. Future generations will not forgive us if we fail. I wish all success to our common effort. Allow me to show you a small gift from our children, made from recycled paper, which I hope will serve as a contribution from us with our conference. Thank you. [applause]

India's Narasimha Rao Speaks

BK1206162892 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister has called for collective action and international cooperation to reverse the process of degradation of the earth's environment. Addressing the earth summit in Rio de Janeiro today, Mr. Narasimha Rao said there is no place for political posturing and bargaining while tackling this urgent issue. He said collective action will not be possible if one group of nations claims innocence on one item, while another averts any responsibility or commitment on some other items. Mr. Narasimha Rao said all environmental issues before the world today are integral links of a single chain, part of the single package to save the planet. In this connection, he called for at least suggesting the approximate time frame and said all countries must make a credible commitment.

AIR [All India Radio] special correspondents covering the summit report that though Mr. Narasimha Rao did not name any country in this regard, the reference obviously was to the United States, which has refused to sign the biodiversity convention on saving endangered plants, animals, and other species. The United States and other developed countries have also been dragging their feet on committing funds for environmental programs around the globe. Mr. Narasimha Rao pointed out that there can be no conservation of the environment without the promise of development. Similarly, there can be no sustained development without the preservation of the environment. The prime minister appealed to all countries to share the fruits of their research and development efforts in the environmental field in the interest of a cleaner earth. He said it is not a simple question of transfer of technology. The process has to start with stopping the transfer of destructive technologies which alone will promote the development of environment friendly technologies. Calling for practical measures to tackle the common challenge facing humanity, Mr. Narasimha Rao called for setting up a planet protection fund proposed by the late Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in 1989. The prime minister said India has embarked upon a massive program to develop nonconventional sources

of energy. He urged developed countries with their vast R & D potential to play a prominent part in this venture.

Further on Rao Speech

PY1306181792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1235 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to thank you, Mr. President, for hosting our conference in this serene and yet vivacious city which reflects nature's benediction and man's urge to enhance its splendor. We cherish the warmth of the welcome we have received from the people and Government of Brazil. It has made our long trip to Rio easier.

Mr. President, we inhabit a single planet but several worlds. It is a world of abundance, where plenty brings pollution; it is a world of want where deprivation degrades life. Such a fragmented planet cannot survive in harmony with nature and the environment or indeed with itself. It can assure neither sustained peace nor sustained development. We must therefore ensure that the affluence of some is not derived from the poverty of many. As Mahatma Gandhi put it with characteristic simplicity: Our world has enough for each person's need but not for his greed.

At this conference, we must seek and define the golden rule between drawing from nature what we need to sustain ourselves and leaving to it what it requires to sustain itself for the future. Indira Gandhi perceived at the Stockholm Conference in 1972 that as long as several worlds shared our single planet, very little can be done about sustaining life on it. Today it is clear that we cannot have environmental conservation without the promise of development, even as we cannot have sustained development without the preservation of the environment. Recognition of this symbiosis is the only enduring way this conference can attain its goals.

I believe there is a need for a large-scale awareness program in all countries, developed and developing. Again, this realization should come across without becoming an electoral issue, championed by some political parties and further championed for that same reason, given the cold shoulder by others. It should become a common national and international standard. Only in this manner can a political consensus be built in the interest of future generations.

Now, sir, for some practical measures to tackle this common challenge. Mr. President, the late Rajiv Gandhi, India's young and far-sighted prime minister, tackled the subject of environment most earnestly and minutely. His proposal at the Belgrade Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement for a planet protection fund was designed to make all countries, save the least developed,

bear an equitable financial burden for accessing environmental friendly technologies. The basic approach of this proposal is impeccable.

My appeal to the world leaders is that in some form and another, we must consider it seriously. A whole new range of such technologies needs to be developed and existing ones either effectively adapted or discarded. In this sense, all countries are in relatively uncharted waters. It is not a simple question of transfer of technology, as it is commonly understood. Indeed, the process has to start with stopping the transfer of destructive technologies, which alone will give incentive to the development of environment friendly technologies.

Thereafter will come transference of those new technologies everywhere. For this, we will need to pool the experience and draw upon the collective, accumulated knowledge and skills of human kind as a whole. Countries that are not at a high level of industrial development also have much to offer to this collective endeavor. Their peoples retain a close affinity and kinship with nature and have learned to make the best use of its resources in areas like traditional and herbal medicine, water harvesting, and management. At the very least, they are not yet experts in causing pollution. Their life has a larger element of contentment which prevents over exploitation of resources. What they need is a decent, normal life.

We, in India, have embarked on a massive program to develop nonconventional sources of energy, particularly solar and wind energy. The technology is known, but is said to be uneconomical at the moment. I have no doubt that an earnest, heartened effort as well as a determined bid to achieve economies of scale will make it economically attractive and acceptable. I would appeal to all developed countries with their vast R & D potential to play a prominent part in this venture. They will be helping a vast number of developing countries in one of the best ways imaginable.

As part of the cooperation among developing countries, the G-15 countries have adopted solar energy applications as a key project for joint research and development. They have also recognized the great importance of preserving biodiversity, even while developing beneficial biotechnology products. This is the basis for another G-15 project, the creation of a gene bank. For both these projects, India is the coordinator. Both of these contribute to the purposes of this conference.

I would like to pledge our readiness to share the fruits of our R & D efforts in these areas with all the countries of the world, with all those who are interested in the cause of a cleaner earth.

The reversal of our planet's degradation would be that much easier and speedier if we were to join hands in such endeavors. I suggest the setting up of joint ventures: joint R & D projects between developed and developing

countries to tackle environmental issues together. We need to tackle these practical questions through international cooperation.

There are many successful examples of such cooperation. A worldwide effort in the seventies succeeded in eradicating smallpox. Improved varieties of seeds, developed by an American scientist working on Mexican strains of wheat, triggered off our own green revolution in India. If this summit succeeds in mobilizing a similar worldwide effort in the cause of environment and development, success would not be beyond us. We know that the resolution of these issues will take time. We should not expect instant results on everything at this first conference.

To my mind, therefore, this conference marks the commencement of a process and must become part of a continuing review and action. We would be happy to work together with other nations, but involving an appropriate mechanism for this purpose. This should not become a matter of contention but a dialogue among nations infused with the spirit of far-reaching global responsibility and commitment.

I wish to emphasize that success in what we have started today will only be possible if we avoid the temptation of treating the issues before us as subjects for political posturing and bargains. Collective action is not possible if one group of nations claims innocence on one item, while another avoids any responsibility or commitment on some other item.

All the issues before us today are integral links in a single chain, a single package to save the earth. The urgency of the task also needs to be highlighted by suggesting at least approximate time frames. All countries must make credible commitments. India is certainly prepared to do so.

Several hundred years ago, Mr. President, poets in India paid their tribute to the earth they cherished. They sang and I quote: The ocean is your girdle, your bosom the mountains, goddess earth—my obeisance to you, forgive me for daring to touch you with my feet, unquote. That remarkable reverence for the earth is what all of us need to imbibe here in Rio. That will impart real meaning to this Earth Summit. Thank you, Mr. President. [applause]

Portuguese Prime Minister's Address

PY1206145792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1244 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live]

[Text] Mr. President of Brazil, Messrs. Presidents and Messrs. Prime Ministers, Mr. Secretary General of the United Nations, ladies and gentlemen:

My initial words, in my own name and in the name of the EC, are meant to thank Brazil and especially President Fernando Collor for the hospitality and reception

that the Brazilian Government and the (?spirited) Brazilian people wanted to give to this conference. [Words indistinct] Brazilian authorities [words indistinct] the UN organization for this historic initiative.

Heads of state and heads of government from the five continents are meeting here in this city of Rio de Janeiro. We will review, in general, matters (?involving) environment and development (?that will be of utmost importance) for the future of mankind in the coming decades.

The EC and the United States (?presented) [words indistinct] at this conference as well as the preparatory works. The EC wants this conference to succeed. [Words indistinct] at a time of profound historical and political significance.

We are witnessing a process of historical (?transformations) that began in Europe in the late 1980's and whose repercussions were quickly felt throughout the international community. Concerning this profound change in the international scene, Europe and particularly the EC have a key role to play.

[Words indistinct] by and large we found the most appropriate and correct responses to the issues that were discussed in this conference, among which the search for sustainable development methods became especially important.

The EC has made significant efforts in the search for solutions to the important issues under discussion and could present ideas and proposals that represent a positive contribution to the future of everyone.

The basic concept that we proposed is based on a new and more appropriate form of cooperation among all the nations and is translated into a true partnership on a worldwide scale.

Messrs. Presidents and Messrs. Prime Ministers: We are meeting here to reaffirm, by means of a solemn political commitment, our firm will to implement not only the conclusions of this conference, but the two conventions that I will sign tomorrow in the name of both the EC and my own country.

Therefore, allow me to reiterate the invitation to the rest of the countries involved to join the EC in this effort.

Concerning the conclusions of this conference, a prominent place is occupied by the Rio Declaration on environment and development that renewed and simultaneously strengthened the 1972 Stockholm Declaration. It is a document whose political significance must be emphasized.

Another important result of this conference will be the implementation of Agenda 21, a consistent number of texts that contain a program of actions to be implemented in the future for a sustainable development.

For the first time and in an unequivocal form, Agenda 21 establishes that environmental protection cannot be separated from the elimination of poverty and hunger, the reduction of the demographic growth rate, and the improvement of public health services.

The EC and its member states are determined to make available to the developing countries, within a framework of a more appropriate cooperation, new and additional funds (?with the goal) of supporting the implementation of the decisions and recommendations contained in Agenda 21 and the assumption of the obligations emerging from the conventions signed during this conference.

As you know, today the EC and its member states are the world's leaders in aid for development, with global annual amounts on the order of \$26 billion.

The European Community, which has recognized the extraordinary significance of this conference, wants to show that it wants this conference to produce decisions. It is then with great satisfaction that I am hereby announcing, in the name of the EC and its member states, its immediate commitment to reinforce its aid to developing countries to promote sustainable development and to increase its financing to Agenda 21.

It is our objective to earmark as soon as possible more than \$4 billion, including new and additional resources, for specific projects and essential programs within Agenda 21, as an initial contribution to its prompt implementation. The launching of activities within the framework of this initiative will be carried out at the appropriate time, in keeping with the experience and knowledge of nongovernmental organizations.

Mr. President, Prime Ministers: The right each state has to exploit its natural resources cannot be divorced from its duty to ensure that the economic activities implemented within its jurisdiction will not have a negative impact on the environment of other countries and regions. This principle was included already in the Stockholm Declaration.

In Europe we believe that the right to achieve development entails the need to formulate a new approach toward the use of natural resources and to promote greater solidarity among all states. Thus, the defense of the environment, which is jointly owned by all of mankind, can only be promoted effectively within the framework of a dedicated international cooperation.

The Climate Changes Treaty—based on the principles contained in it—is an example of how responsibilities must be shared by developed countries, developing countries, and countries undergoing a state of economic transition.

In my capacity as president of the European Council, I would like to launch from this forum a solemn appeal for as many states as possible to sign and to ratify this treaty.

the prompt enforcement of which will enable us to address many of the problems affecting our biosphere.

I want to state again the EC commitment to promote as soon as possible the holding of preparatory meetings for the signing of additional protocols.

Although the Biodiversity Treaty has fallen short of our initial expectations, it includes a number of measures that constitute a solid basis for future progress in this area. Thus, in order to allow this treaty to play a fundamental role in the conservation of biological diversity, it will be very useful for this conference to recognize the principles aimed at safeguarding legitimate national interests and a sense of shared responsibility that should prevail among states on matters relating to the very survival of our planet.

The EC and its member states unanimously endorse the declaration of principles on forests, which are vital elements for the socioeconomic and cultural structure of some countries. I am referring to the threat of desertification, a phenomenon which is already affecting one-fourth of the Earth's surface and one-sixth of the world's population. This problem is particularly serious in Africa, but it requires a global answer that should be coordinated internationally and in solidarity. The treaty to be signed will be the main pillar of this answer.

Thus, we harbor the hope that we will rapidly be able to pave the way for the negotiation and adoption of legally binding documents so that we may adopt without delay those measures that are urgently required in light of the seriousness of the situation.

Presidents, Prime Ministers, ladies and gentlemen: Let me conclude my remarks by speaking as prime minister of Portugal. It is with great satisfaction that we are attending here, in Rio de Janeiro, an international event of such a high significance.

My country, which has for centuries advocated dialogue and cooperation among peoples and continents, feels at ease to make from this forum an appeal for cooperation among all nations on matters that are vital to the environment and development. Policies designed to defend the environment and to support development should be focused on and based on human beings. This is the *raison d'être* of all our efforts. The environmental degradation occurring in many regions of our planet is unfortunately compounded by outrageous violations of the standard of living and of the dignity of human beings.

The fight against poverty should continue to be a top priority, because man will never be able to enjoy the benefits of nature without a basic, decent standard of living. Only by recognizing the dignity of the human being and his inalienable right to freedom will mankind establish harmonious relations with the Earth.

I am convinced that together we will be able to find new horizons to meet the great challenge lying ahead of all of us. Thank you. [applause]

Turkey's Demirel Address

TA1206185692 Ankara TRT Television Network
in Turkish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has called for convening next year a conference on the ecological preservation of fertile land and has said that Turkey wishes to host this conference. Demirel made this proposal at the leaders' summit of the UNCED being held in Rio de Janeiro. Gulper Inanc from the Turkish Radio and Television team in Rio reports:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] Demirel was one of the speakers who addressed the Earth Summit today. He said that there are many trends, developments, and demands in this changing world. He added that in order to come to terms with this situation, ways are being sought to combine contemporary and traditional values, nationalism and globalism, independence and interdependence, nature and community. Noting that the Earth Summit is part of these efforts, Demirel said that development and environment cannot be separated and that every issue involving the environment should be discussed at the level of political administrations.

Demirel stressed that as long as the population explosion is not prevented, real development cannot be achieved. He added that the hundreds of thousands being born every day cast a shadow over efforts toward economic development and against poverty. Pointing out that the reckless and irresponsible use of the world's limited resources should be prevented, Demirel said that education and the effective participation of the public in the decisionmaking process will play a key role in achieving this end.

Referring to the role of women in environmental preservation, Demirel said that women should actively participate in the work being carried out, both at the national and international level, to achieve a more livable world. Demirel added that in Turkey there is increasing public interest in environmental issues. [passage omitted]

Demirel said that there is a large selection of plants and birds in Turkey and that Turkey is determined to preserve this diversity. He added that the Biodiversity Treaty Turkey signed yesterday is proof of this determination.

Demirel said that special attention should be given to the preservation of fertile land which has the capacity to block carbon dioxide emissions which in turn threaten to cause global warming. He added that within this framework Turkey proposes to hold and to host an international conference on the ecological preservation of such land in the fall of 1993.

At the end of his address, Demirel recalled that Turkey is a country surrounded by seas and that it, therefore,

attaches a special importance to the Barcelona Treaty on the preservation of the Mediterranean. He added that Turkey has signed an agreement on the preservation of the Black Sea as well. He concluded by saying that the Earth Summit has brought together the countries of the world and created the opportunity for mutual understanding on the issue of preserving the earth and leaving a healthier world to the coming generations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

British Prime Minister Speaks

PY1306181992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese at 1411 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by British Prime Minister John Major at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr Chairman: This meeting, I believe, is unlike any other meeting that we will have seen. All of us are used to summits on this or that crucial issue where each of us fights hard for our national interest. But today we are here for a different purpose, not to argue for a national cause but for the future of our planet.

It was Ruskin, I believe, a century ago who said that God had lent us the earth for our lifetime. We are here as leaseholders, leaseholders with a huge responsibility and on our efforts, not least at this conference, on our efforts depends the hopes of literally billions of people. It falls to us to try and reconcile their diverse and sometimes divergent needs.

The contrasts we see as we look around are striking. In today's world, more people are healthier and live longer than ever before, and yet also more people than ever before, a billion of them, live in abject poverty. The pressures to industrialize are greater than ever. Today most people still live in rural areas. In another 40 years, the opposite will be true. Twice as many of us then will be urban dwellers as country dwellers. And by the end of this century there will be 21 cities in the world with populations of more than 10 million people and 17 of those cities will be in developing countries.

That sets great challenges, I believe, for all of us. We have to find a balance between the needs of people and the environment in which they live. We have to find a balance between the exploitation of that environment, which is vital for people's survival and the conservation of that environment, which is vital to its survival. We have to find a balance between the needs of the living and our obligations to future generations.

There will, I am sure, be some people who decry the achievements of this conference but the reality is that this conference is proof of a dramatic shift over the last decade. The environment is no longer the concern of a special few. It has become a vital interest to all of us. What we've gained over the last decade or so is above all knowledge and the determination to act on that knowledge. Much of the damage that we've done to our

environment has been inflicted not out of greed or malice but out of ignorance. What every child knows today few scientists knew even the day before yesterday. I suspect that for many of us, perhaps millions of people around the world as well, it was not until we saw pictures of the earth taken from outer space that we realized just how small, how fragile, and precious our globe is.

But those of us who've come to this meeting cannot any longer plead ignorance. Even where we cannot be certain, the evidence requires us to be cautious. That does not make our choices easy choices to make. We know the effects of acid rain. We know the importance of the rain forests for climate, for animals, and for planets. We know the dangers of degradation as land is overexploited. It is tempting to propose the most radical solutions for the sake of future generations. But that equally is no easy option. It is not easy to say to the miner in Europe that his job must be forfeited, or to a developing country that it should no longer market its principal resource, or to an expanding population that they shouldn't cultivate the land that they so vitally need. These are difficult and painful decisions that will face each and every government represented here today. And that is, of course, why at this great conference there's been negotiation and compromise.

The results may not go as far as some would like. We, for example, the United Kingdom, we wanted this conference to agree binding commitments on the management of forces. We may have to content ourselves, we may yet have to content ourselves with a statement of principles. But that statement must be more than mere words and it must involve effective follow-up. I warmly welcome President Bush's important forestry initiative. My country shares his concern and has shown that by sponsoring already more than 200 forestry projects overseas at a value of 160 million pounds sterling. And perhaps that single example, of which others could be given, but that single example alone illustrates the extent of international cooperation. And we now, of course, have gone a great deal further. We've recognized that the Earth is our common inheritance and we are setting about the task of managing it for the common good.

The climate convention and biodiversity convention are not the end of the road, but they are crucial milestones along that road. They commit us to binding obligations to manage our national affairs to our common international benefit. They launch the process and in launching it, they demand effective follow-up in the future.

I would like today to announce some further commitments by the United Kingdom. It was Charles Darwin who first identified the full significance of man's relationship to other species. I wish today to launch a Darwin initiative for the survival of the species. Our initiative will build on Britain's recognized scientific and commercial strength in places like the botanical gardens at Kew and at Edinburgh. It will involve international studies of natural resources, help set goals for research,

and build up an inventory of the most important species and habitats. It will help us, all of us, to exchange skills and exchange information.

On climate change, I wish today to announce an initiative to insure that developing countries can share the benefits of technology through partnerships with British companies. We intend to hold a global technology partnership conference in Britain early next year to set this on its way and to explain in great detail the ideas that we have in this area.

Mr. Chairman: Its often been said that money is the root of all progress. All of us will have to meet the cost of commitments undertaken to tackle our common global problems. The developing countries will need the help of the developed world. The British Government is ready to commit new and additional resources to the Global Environment Facility. We believe this facility should be replenished at a level of two to three billion [currency not specified].

But more effective than concessionary aid, more effective over the years ahead, will be the expansion of trade and private capital investment and the reduction of debt for many countries in the developing world. And I think the lessons from that are clear. We do need a swift and successful conclusion to the Uruguay round. That, I believe, is now within our grasp and I hope we will take the opportunities that present themselves. We do need further, early, and significant reductions in the burden of debt. Britain has taken a lead in this area and I will continue to press hard for further action in those fields.

But equally, I hope the developing countries will help, will help themselves and all of us by following policies which encourage inward investment, including all the principles of good government to which members of the British Commonwealth committed themselves at their conference in Harari last year. But even with better trade and reduced debt, the poorest countries will still need concessional finance. Britain will therefore mobilize its aid program in support of the goals of Agenda 21. We are planning to make available substantial extra resources to assist forestry conservation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, population planning, and sustainable agriculture over the next two years. And Britain also supports a substantial tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, during which we must consider a special earth increment.

Mr. Chairman: Agenda 21 is the most far-reaching process that we have launched here in Rio. It is a framework for action on sustainable development. Its most important provision, I believe, is to call on governments and United Nations' bodies to report periodically and publicly on implementation. And one custodian of this process will be the new Sustainable Development Commission which we have all agreed to establish. This commission will be important. Its work will be important. But it can only do its work if it has the right

information from national governments and from international bodies. Public confirmation is built on transparency and information and that confidence cannot be built without the nongovernmental organizations. We have already adopted an open approach in the United Kingdom and I have been a keen supporter of NGO participation in the preparations for this conference. I'm therefore happy today to tell the conference that the United Kingdom will convene next June a global forum of the NGO community to examine and clarify their role in the practical implementation of Agenda 21.

If the emerging generation of young people is to have a chance in life at least as good as my generation, then the Rio process here this week and beyond must succeed. But it has no chance of success if we don't do much better in our efforts to slow the growth of population. Britain has long supported action which enables all women to have children by choice. We shall continue to help improve access to family planning and we must improve education more generally as well.

Mr. Chairman: For nearly two generations we lived with the threat of a nuclear confrontation that could destroy the world. Happily and primarily thanks to the work of Presidents Reagan, Gorbachev, Bush, and Yeltsin, that risk has now been vastly diminished. But as that risk has partially diminished, we've awoken to a new threat. The threat that by our own actions, we could, insidiously but just as certainly, achieve the same result: the destruction of the globe. We are alive to the danger. The fact that we are alive could not be more amply demonstrated than by the presence of so many heads of governments at this great conference.

So we are alive to the danger and we know the remedy. I said at the beginning of my speech that we were leaseholders in the planet. But we are more than that. We are partners as well. And whatever the differences strongly expressed here, and which may remain, whatever they may be, it must be as partners that all of us will go from this conference. You may recall Voltaire's luckless hero Candide. He decided to turn his back on the world and to stay at home and I quote: to cultivate his garden.

Mr. Chairman, we don't have that choice. The world is our garden and together we must cultivate it. This week at Rio we have made a start. Beyond Rio we must continue to carry it through. Mr. Chairman, for our generation and for future generations, there can be no other way. Thank you. [applause]

German Chancellor Kohl Speaks

PY1206160892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1424 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in German with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: In the first place, Mr. President, I would like to thank you and all your fellow countrymen, for the generous hospitality with which you have received us here in your country. Allow me also to extend warm words of gratitude to the people of Rio de Janeiro because I know that major conferences such as this lead to certain problems and to the interruption of the citizens' daily life. And they have accepted us and have received us with a marvelous welcome.

Mr. President, this conference in Rio de Janeiro must yield a message of solidarity that will show that all nations can work together as equal partners and share responsibilities.

All of us are living in a period of great changes, and we, in Germany, already feel this in a very special manner, but we also feel the great opportunities and challenges that all this implies for us. Facing these challenges also implies ensuring global environmental protection and a sustainable development through a joint action, both of the industrialized and developing nations.

The industrialized countries must be aware of their specific responsibilities on this matter. Thus, we have the responsibility of administration over our natural resources in a much more careful manner than what we have done so far. We must use the existing technology in a more effective manner and develop a new technology that will be in harmony with the environment.

We must use our know-how [preceding word in English] to help developing countries. They must have our support.

Ladies and gentlemen, what is decisive here is the creation of national and international conditions to safeguard ecologically acceptable development. For this reason, I will do everything possible and Germany will do everything possible to try to lead the GATT negotiations to a successful conclusion.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am convinced that this conference has achieved a great deal of progress. We have launched a new process of world partnership. Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, and the declaration regarding the protection of forests represent a solid basis for concrete future measures. The Biodiversity Treaty and the Climate Changes Treaty will contribute toward more effective global protection of the environment, and for this reason I am going to sign one of these treaties here in Rio.

In future years, measures will be adopted to reduce the emissions of greenhouse-effect gases. Germany was the first great industrialized country to assume as an objective the responsibility of reducing from 25 to 30 percent the emission of gases until the year 2005.

We consider this a sign for common action among all industrialized countries. I would like to invite all participant states to come to Germany for the first follow-up [preceding word in English] conference concerning climatic changes.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for a long time the global protection of forests has been especially important for all of us. For this reason I warmly welcome President George Bush's initiative. I hope that despite all difficulties, we will be able to adopt a treaty on the protection of forests, together with the treaty on desertification, and will contribute to preserving the basis of our existence.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, after our reunification, we Germans are facing great challenges.

First, we have a duty to our 17 million fellow countrymen who made a decision concerning the liberty and unity of our countries. Now they are rightfully asking to receive for their future the same opportunities that we had. Great efforts on our part are required to achieve all this.

In the second place, however, Germany has a special responsibility to its neighbors in Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe, and I would like to emphasize those responsibilities.

Therefore we are supporting the process of reconstructing the democracies and economies of these countries through ambitious aid programs. Despite these great efforts, we are firmly determined to discharge our responsibilities to the developing countries. We are also aware of the fact that this will represent a contribution concerning the security of our own future.

Therefore we commit ourselves to increasing the official development aid and we especially confirm the 0.7 percent target. We want the 0.7 percent of the GDP [gross domestic product] to be earmarked for official development aid as soon as possible, and I must note that German aid, especially for its Eastern neighbors, must receive appropriate consideration.

Concerning global environmental measures, Germany supports an increase in the GEF [Global Environmental Facility] volume of 3 billion in special drawing rights.

We are willing to assume our responsibility and we are asking the other industrialized nations to do the same. We want the developing countries to receive appropriate guidance in connection with the allocation of these funds.

In the past, Germany pardoned a great portion of the debt. We have already canceled about 9 billion German marks. Along with the rest, we are willing to cancel other debts for the benefit of poorer countries in exchange for appropriate environmental protection measures.

In this way—and we must emphasize this point—the developing countries must receive additional possibilities in order to promote their economic and social development in harmony with nature.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, positive developments will only be possible if we eliminate not only the factors that divide nations but also those causing a conflict between man and nature. Mankind's peaceful future will only be ensured if we are able to be at peace with nature.

This Earth Summit also demonstrates how right I was at the Toronto Economic Summit in 1988 when I suggested that global environmental protection be added to the permanent agenda of the G-7.

Future generations will judge our actions, especially concerning our compliance or noncompliance with regard to preserving creation and fighting poverty. We must think of the well-being of these nations when we assume this [word indistinct] or make this vital task the focal point of our international policy.

This conference in Rio de Janeiro allows all of us to achieve much progress in this enterprise. We have begun a dynamic process that will allow us to better solve the serious problems of mankind's future in a joint international effort. I am convinced of this.

We, Federal Germany, declare that we are committed to this responsibility. Thank you. [applause]

Argentina's Menem Address

*PY1306174592 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional Network
in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Argentine President Carlos Menem at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 12 June—recorded]

[Text] Mr. President, Secretary General, Mr. Chiefs of State, Mr. and Mrs. Delegates, brothers and sisters of the world: I must first congratulate you Mr. Fernando Collor, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, for so cordially and successfully conducting this conference. As always I thank the magnificent Brazilian people for their affection, warmth, and for the message of peace and understanding they always convey to their visitors.

It has been said in this hall with clearness and eloquence that humanity imperiously needs to preserve its natural resources in such a way that the needs of the current generation can be satisfied without placing at risk the permanence of the resources future generations will require for their own needs.

Our purpose is, once and for all, to really dissolve the false option between development and ecology because an appropriate equation of the two values may offer stable perspectives. Only when certain thresholds meeting man's basic needs are achieved is it possible to dedicate efforts to preserve natural resources. But those

thresholds include environmental components that public health cannot guarantee.

It is also true that at certain stages of abundance, consumerism may exert predatory pressures on our resources, and, as a matter of fact, such is the current case.

In a world whose points of reference are increasingly interconnected and closer to each other, the paradigm of consumerism can take place even in the less-favored communities.

Poverty, with its imperious needs, as well as health, with its compulsive habits, leads to unsustainable practices and a lifestyle that depletes natural resources and undermines the rights of future generations.

On the one hand, natural forests are being depleted to establish subsistence agricultures, and urban populations looking for work are growing but without conditions for a dignified life.

On the other hand, the intensive use of chemicals deteriorates the ozone layer, especially in our region, and contaminates land and water, while the waste of energy dangerously contributes to aggravating the greenhouse effect.

The two phenomena need to be corrected with international support because our earth is one and it is limited, and anything that can affect the ecosystems affects us. In some way, remote actions eventually affect us at a distance.

This is why at the Canela meeting we said, and we hereby ratify, that in order to fully attain our objectives, the multinational environmental programs must appropriately define responsibilities, respect national sovereignties within the framework of international law, and create an interdependency that will guarantee equal benefits to the parties.

But this whole effort, besides reflecting an ethical concept, has a concrete beneficiary: man. I want to be very clear on this subject. Man, the human species, is at the center of our philosophical concept of the universe.

We are committed to environmental protection in order to guarantee mankind's environment.

We know the population growth trends, but we also know from our own national experience that population growth rates are stabilized when certain well-being, education, and health levels are achieved. Once more and also concerning this point, the response involves sustainable development and economic and social growth with the protection of natural resources.

For many reasons, for an infinite number of reasons, this basic message is addressed to the young people. They represent the largest percentage of the populations reflecting the largest growth rates. They are the ones who must receive training and working opportunities. Their

cultural training and the families they will form will determine the population trends for the next century's first decade.

Our ecological commitment is unconditional and with a profound ethical belief. Our preparation to comply with this commitment is not merely institutional.

One of the goals of our efforts to transform our economic life is to prepare ourselves to produce in environmentally rational terms. We believe the market economy has mechanisms that, efficiently used, can encourage rational environmental attitudes and discourage those attitudes that scientific research describes as damaging.

Nevertheless, market forces by themselves are not enough to establish sustainable development. Commercial transactions must include the environmental costs incurred in the production phases without transferring them to future generations.

We reaffirm once again our rejection of the maintenance of the subsidies system that not only perverts production and distorts market conditions, but also tends to approve predatory practices against natural resources. On the threshold of a new century, we have the possibility of establishing a different basis for mankind's growth.

The signs of confrontation that painfully marked the 20th century have vanished. Nevertheless, Mr. Secretary General, it is imperative for the United Nations to energetically accomplish the mission of preserving peace—even so painfully threatened today—and definitely eliminate armed conflicts with their subsequent human suffering and terrible environmental destruction.

The recognition of human rights and individual liberties has come through democracy, which is advancing with a force we could not have imagined a decade ago. A new history is beginning.

We are beginning the history of a concerted mankind for the common good, and thinking of this common good, Argentina wants to offer at this privileged forum a portion of its land and natural resources to serve the cause of mankind as a whole.

We are offering in the world's southernmost city, in Ushuaia, a true gateway to the Antarctic continent that we want to preserve as mankind's ecological patrimony. There, in Argentine territory, the United Nations will be able to establish a center for research and protection of the Antarctic continent, exercising surveillance and protection to prevent the depredation of the continent and its area of influence.

We also are increasing efforts to protect our forests—an environment with great biodiversity where the air is renewed—with an ambitious project to establish in Misiones Province, in northeastern Argentina, a great natural reserve that will protect most of the moist subtropical flora surviving in my country. To this end, we have just designated 30,000 hectares and we expect to add another 200,000 hectares.

God willing, the results of our discussions in the very illustrious city of Rio de Janeiro, in this dear Brazil, will represent an element that will contribute to the new peace and everyone's future well-being.

Cuba's Castro Delivers Speech

*FL1206173592 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1615 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 12 June—recorded]

[Text] Mr. President of Brazil Fernando Collor de Melo; Mr. UN Secretary General Butru Butrus-Ghali; Your Excellencies;

An important biological species is in danger of disappearing due to the fast and progressive destruction of its natural living conditions: mankind. We have now become aware of this problem when it is almost too late to stop it.

It is necessary to point out that consumer societies are fundamentally responsible for the brutal destruction of the environment. They arose from the old colonial powers and from imperialist policies which in turn engendered the backwardness and poverty which today afflicts the vast majority of mankind. With only 20 percent of the world's population, these societies consume two-thirds of the metals and three-fourths of the energy produced in the world. They have poisoned the seas and rivers, polluted the air, weakened and punctured the ozone layer, saturated the atmosphere with gases which are changing weather conditions with a catastrophic effect we are already beginning to experience.

The forests are disappearing. The deserts are expanding. Every year thousands of millions of tons of fertile soil end up in the sea. Numerous species are becoming extinct. Population pressures and poverty trigger frenzied efforts to survive even when it is at the expense of the environment. It is not possible to blame the Third World countries for this. Yesterday, they were colonies; today, they are nations exploited and pillaged by an unjust international economic order. The solution cannot be to prevent the development of those who need it most. The reality is that anything that nowadays contributes to underdevelopment and poverty constitutes a flagrant violation of ecology. Tens of millions of men, women, and children die every year in the Third World as a result of this, more than in each of the two world wars.

Unequal terms of trade, protectionism, and the foreign debt assault the ecology and promote the destruction of the environment. If we want to save mankind from this self-destruction, we have to better distribute the wealth and technologies available in the world. Less luxury and less waste by a few countries is needed so there is less poverty and less hunger on a large part of the Earth. We do not need any more transferring to the Third World of

lifestyles and consumption habits that ruin the environment. Let human life become more rational. Let us implement a just international economic order. Let us use all the science necessary for pollution-free, sustained development. Let us pay the ecological debt, and not the foreign debt. Let hunger disappear, and not mankind.

Now that the alleged threat of communism has disappeared and there are no longer any more excuses for cold wars, arms races, and military spending, what is blocking the immediate use of these resources to promote the development of the Third World and fight the threat of the ecological destruction of the planet? Let selfishness end. Let hegemonies end. Let insensitivity, irresponsibility, and deceit end. Tomorrow it will be too late to do what we should have done a long time ago. Thank you. [applause]

Castro Signs Biodiversity Accord

FL1306013092 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Telephone report by Orlando Contreras from Rio de Janeiro on the "Exclusivo" program—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I also should tell you that this afternoon, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro signed the convention on biodiversity. In the message which Fidel presented to the heads of state and government participating here at the Rio summit, Fidel said that there is no doubt that the Biodiversity Treaty, proposed here at the conference, as well as later measures that may derive from it, are a valiant effort aimed at protecting both the current and future riches that are a part of biodiversity, as well as the safe and rational use of the results of biotechnology research.

Nevertheless, Fidel said, it is certain that in the current circumstances, the Third World countries need to develop and deepen their cooperation in these fields. Fidel pointed out that this is the reason Cuba has considered it appropriate to propose the creation of a permanent forum in the South on the protection and conservation of biodiversity and on access to development of biotechnologies. Fidel's message then establishes a series of points that would allow an analysis of these issues and bring this proposal to life. I also should tell you that President Bush, in a fairly insipid speech, confirmed his decision not to sign the Biodiversity Treaty.

In conclusion, this afternoon, during a very busy day, Fidel signed with Leonel Brizola, the governor of Rio de Janeiro State, an agreement in which Cuba will provide medical, hospital, and specialized treatment to a group of Brazilians who five years ago suffered the effects of an accident with fissionable materials; that is, with nuclear radioactive materials.

Castro Opposes U.S. Attitude

PY1206044492 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Jun (EFE)—Cuban President Fidel Castro said on 11 June on arriving in the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro that he will sign the Biodiversity Treaty and that he opposes the negative U.S. attitude.

Castro is lodged in the luxurious Rio Palace Hotel, the same hotel in which Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori is lodged, instead of being lodged in a residence in Corcovado neighborhood that had been selected by his government representatives.

With great humor and his usual green uniform, Castro did not wish to remark on U.S. President George Bush's attitude, and he added that he preferred to await events.

The Cuban delegation is made up of 30 people and is occupying 20 rooms of the hotel, where another 12 foreign delegations are lodged.

In Havana, Raul Castro, Fidel's younger brother, second secretary of the Communist Party and the person charged with the country's defense, is in charge of the country during Fidel's absence.

"I am very happy to be in Rio de Janeiro," Castro said while he was walking through a group of several photographers and television cameramen.

On 12 June Castro will go to the conference site with Rio de Janeiro State Governor Leonel Brizola in order to participate in a ceremony in which a technical and scientific cooperation agreement with Brazil will be signed. This protocol includes taking care of some 90 victims of the cesium-137 accident that occurred in Goiania, Goias State, five years ago.

Estonia's Ruutel Gives Speech

PY1306011492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1623 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Estonian Supreme Council Chairman Arnold Ruutel at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live; original language unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. UN Secretary General, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor for me to be able to speak at this world summit. I want to thank you, Mr. President, for your leadership during the conference. I would also like to thank UNCED Secretary General Maurice Strong and his secretariat colleagues for their work to make this conference a success.

Twenty years ago in Stockholm, which is only a few hundred kilometers from Estonia, the United Nations organized a world conference on the environment. On that occasion, Estonia was an occupied country and could neither participate nor contribute in subsequent years by implementing the recommendations of the

conference's final declaration. Now that we have regained our independence, we are happy for the opportunity to participate in this conference with you, Mr. President, here in Rio de Janeiro in the capacity of a UN member.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank all those who helped Estonia in its efforts to recover its freedom. Mr. President, we Estonians have worked to protect our natural resources and our environment for decades. Our first natural reserve was established in 1910. Our first legislation to protect the environment was approved in 1935. National reserves and national parks extend over approximately 12 percent of our usable land.

The occupation meant that Estonia had to follow a forced strategy for development that included extensive exploitation of natural resources and the environment. Companies that were not required to take responsibility for destruction of the environment were set up. In Estonia, protection of the environment became a protest slogan against the occupying country's policies. In 1978 a strong popular movement opposed the excavation of phosphorous materials and the use of dangerous environmental technologies. This movement to save the environment strengthened our political efforts for independence.

Estonia has always given political importance to a responsible attitude toward the environment and, now, toward development. The Estonian people's environmental activism is still considered very important.

Mr. President, we presented a detailed report on the situation of the Estonian environment to the UNCED. Some of our problems were listed by our environmental minister during his speech in the last few days. Now I would like to call your attention to some of the challenges that we are currently facing in the areas of environmental protection and sustainable development.

When we discuss the environment and development, our first concern is the withdrawal of foreign troops in our territory. Those troops are staging an illegal occupation of our territory. They operate in accordance with Russian laws, without respecting Estonian environmental laws. Military troops are involved in activities that are not allowed by Estonian national environmental legislation. The problems they cause affect the air and water, including subterranean water; contaminate the soil; cause noise pollution; and destroy the landscape.

Control of the activities of those troops and their impact on the environment is one of our main concerns. There is a reactor installed in the Russian naval base that must be immediately supervised through international negotiations. We do not receive any information about it. We also want to know the details about chemical weapons that were thrown into the Baltic Sea by the former Soviet Army. [Words indistinct] were placed along our gulf coasts through a linear [words indistinct] controlled by Russian military industry.

We are aware that environment and development problems must be addressed at national and international levels. Estonia believes it is important to cooperate with other regional countries with coasts on the Baltic Sea.

We have already taken some steps in this direction through work with other Baltic states in the area of marine protection. The importance that the Baltic states place on maintaining and cleaning the Baltic Sea makes it possible for countries with very different social and economic characteristics to work together constructively.

Estonia is also involved in oil clean-up efforts. Unfortunately, companies involved in exploiting or processing oil use technologies harmful to the environment. New environmentally sound operating methods must be instituted for the oil exploitation industry.

We developed a national tradition of planting forests that began in the 1920's. The principle of sustainable exploitation of forests has been in effect for many decades and must be maintained despite present changes in the country. The Agenda 21 principles on forests are of special importance to Estonia.

Mr. President, Estonia is a country in transition. This means that we are moving from a centrally planned economy to a market economy. For our country, being in a state of transition means working in a climate of partnership with developing and developed countries for our mutual benefit. Estonia aims to share information, technology, professional training, and direct investments. We share the concerns of other countries on the global state of our environment. We know that the world will have to involve its members in coordinated efforts to protect it.

Independent Estonia must introduce large-scale measures to evaluate and face the demands of environmental protection and sustainable development. These efforts will require resources that are not available in our country at present. We are working in close cooperation with UN organizations to prepare and implement required changes. This is why the presence in Estonia of the UN Development Program and the Baltic Trust Fund is essential for us. We believe that the Global Environmental Facility, GEF, will have an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21. Estonia needs cooperation not only to face sustainable development but also to preserve our recent inheritance.

Estonia considers sustainable development to be of the highest importance. The constitution we are currently studying includes dispositions establishing responsible use of our environmental inheritance. We know that national security in the post-Cold War era is not only the absence of war threats. National security is a commitment to sustainable development. We came to Rio de Janeiro to sign the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. We expect to be able to implement all the goals and ideas of Agenda 21 together with all the other UN member states. Thank you for your attention, Mr. President.

Lithuanian President's Address

PY1306035492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1633 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Lithuanian Supreme Council President Vytautas Landsbergis at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Four years ago, in June 1988, Lithuania gave birth to a movement of the masses in the quest for changes and reforms. In a relatively short time, through a nonviolent and unarmed political struggle, the Sajudis [Lithuanian Movement for the Support of Perestroika] popular movement restored the independence of this captive nation.

At the same time—that is, in 1988—a documentary was produced in Vilnius at the request of Moscow Television. This film was never shown in Moscow, however. This film was called "To Whom Does Our Land Belong?" The last scene of the film showed an old farmer once again working his land which the communist regime had confiscated from him 40 years before. The farmer carefully tilled his land with an old plow drawn, not by a horse, but by a tractor.

This reality could seem paradoxical, but the greatest reality shown in this last scene was the reality of the spirit, the spirit's existential meaning. This was reflected in the happy countenance and the eyes of this old farmer who was once again tilling his land, who was alive once again. These people have always cultivated their land, leaving it better than they found it, beautifying but never destroying it.

Following World War II Lithuania was devastated by the Soviet ideology and by environmental blindness. Violent acts were perpetrated against nature, against life, against human beings. The priorities lay with what should be done today, regardless of what could happen tomorrow, and this left a deep mark on my generation, instilling in us a fear of great global catastrophe that could not be avoided. It was this image—among others—that brought about a series of protest movements seeking salvation and liberation. But these images also gave birth to entirely fatalistic and bleak ideas concerning the inevitable struggle of the planet against a specific group of its inhabitants: humans, the people.

We are destined, as people, to destroy and consume our own planet like insects devouring the leaves of a tree. This means that the planet must defend itself. How does it do this? Obviously, it defends itself through catastrophes, climate changes, holes in the ozone layer, and the very insane nature of human activities.

We must ask ourselves whether man is just a disease for our planet. Does this mean that the Earth will be safe

only when there are no more people living on it? These issues and these ideas also gave birth to the desire to resist this course of events.

My country struggled for its independence with the understanding that by doing so we would be assuming responsibility for a small portion of this planet, the planet on which we live. Now we see that this responsibility earned by a free people is much greater than the real possibilities of swiftly repairing the damage caused to our environment.

But you must know that Lithuania is not yet totally free and this fact restricts the guarantees that it will meet its new responsibilities. Our southern colleagues must realize that the military branch of the former USSR—without any legal basis, agreement, or permission—is still occupying over 1 percent of the Lithuanian territory—that is, approximately 76,000 hectares of which some 52,000 hectares are covered by forests.

Despite its responsibilities to the world community under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Government of sovereign Lithuania cannot know what these Russian forces are doing with the land they occupy. We can only perceive an increase in military activity, including the clearing of forests despite the fact that in Moscow on 7 January, we agreed with President Yeltsin that all the military would begin to withdraw without delay. This withdrawal has not begun. The forests are being cut and petroleum and chemicals are polluting our environment, and we feel that it is being partially destroyed.

Gentlemen, I could speak at length on this issue, which is currently my main concern. I would like to emphasize, however, another matter that I believe to be more important as far as this meeting is concerned. I am referring to Lithuania's political, economic, and social status quo. I must say that Lithuania is in the process of a transition to a market economy. This transitional stage is reflected in the conventions that I signed yesterday on behalf of my country.

I hope that Agenda 21 will address these issues. I would like to stress that Lithuania clearly understands the justifiable concerns of developing countries. Lithuania too seeks greater understanding for its specific status quo in the wake of 50 years of occupation.

We would like to and we will meet our environmental commitments to the international community, but we will need help to do this. Alone, we cannot guarantee the security of our nuclear plants, and alone, for example, we will be unable to extract the mustard gas bombs that the Soviet Army threw into the Baltic along our coasts after World War II.

The establishment of a Baltic Fund under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, is a significant step toward addressing the needs of the Baltic region. The UNDP, through its involvement in Baltic development, will bring the very welcome

and encouraging presence of the United Nations to this part of the world, which has been neglected and isolated for many decades.

First and foremost, we require international support for the complete liberation of our country from a foreign nation, which currently occupies Lithuanian areas and pollutes our air and water. Our land still does not belong completely to us, a fact that cannot be tolerated by anyone.

Mr. President, I would like to stress that we want our land to be free, beautiful, and clean, as it was once before. We will continue our struggle through all peaceful means available. Once we were entirely alone, but now we are surrounded by friends. This I know, dear colleagues, from the constant attention you have shown my country now. For this I would like to sincerely thank you.

Thank you, Mr. President, and I would also like to thank this country for the hospitality it has shown me since my arrival. Thank you very much. [applause]

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman

*PY1306015892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1657 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Ivan Plyushch at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live; original language unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Thank you, Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General of the United Nations, and illustrious delegates. On taking this floor, I would like to address everyone on the planet Earth, which was once an oasis but is now jeopardized by ecological self-destruction.

I am speaking on behalf of the 53 million inhabitants of Ukraine, a people with a unique history and an ancient culture dating back thousands of years, and an independent democratic state that renovated its existence in 1991 as a result of the free expression of the people's will and that is now reaping the sad harvest of 70 years of totalitarian regime, the basis of which was an excessively militarized industry and a collectivist agriculture incapable of providing food for the people, even on the best black soil in the world.

The Soviet empire that used to preach slogans [preceding word in English] of liberty, peace, and democracy was in fact a bad stepmother for all peoples subordinate to it. Ukraine was not an exception because it was transformed into a province with a semi-colonial status, a raw material exporting country, and one of the most polluted areas of the empire.

Here we have the results. Today in Ukraine, the mortality rate has surpassed the birth rate. The mortality rate increased within a process of convergence with adverse economic factors. All these negative circumstances have not paralyzed our willpower, however. On the contrary, we are establishing a market with a broad commercial

organization for agricultural and industrial products that will simultaneously improve the environment.

Our ideal and our objective is to guarantee sustainable development of society, taking into account ecological needs at the most modern levels. This is why Ukraine has signed the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties and fully supports the Rio Declaration as well as Agenda 21.

We consider these documents to be a sort of ecological charter for the Earth in the future in order to give the Ukrainian people the aspired economic growth and so that we may be free of the old chains of the militarized industries so production will be in line with man's needs. To achieve this we need resources and more resources.

Where are we going to obtain these resources? I would like to remind you that Ukraine, together with Russia, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan, were those who proposed the end of the Cold War. We would like (?to remind you) that globally, billions of dollars were spent to stop the Soviet threat. This threat, as we know it, no longer exists.

It would be just, therefore, if part of those enormous global expenditures to manufacture weapons—only 20 percent of those expenditures—were used to solve ecological problems in any country with a transitional economy. If Ukraine is included, it would be very useful.

Ukraine is becoming an example for other states by improving its global security system. Our congress has proclaimed its intention to get rid of nuclear weapons, and within this framework we have important steps to be taken, including taking nuclear weapons out of Ukraine. Ukraine is ready to implement the provisions of the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe.

We are ready to declare the Baltic a nuclear-free zone and an area of peace and stability.

Mr. President, illustrious conference delegates, the whole world is aware of the tragedy affecting Ukraine: the Chernobyl disaster. This tragic Ukrainian experience, marked by a nuclear tornado, is not just an internal problem; it is a global problem. We are convinced that in order to survive, mankind must internalize the lesson learned from Chernobyl.

Ukraine cannot do this alone, but with the international community we can transform Chernobyl into an area of international partnership. We can share actions to neutralize the reactors destroyed in Chernobyl; to decontaminate the vast territories, the water resources, and the natural resources; and to solve the complex medical problems of that disaster of the century. This would be a positive example for people of the 21st century.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, today in Ukraine a day of national mourning was declared for the miners who died in an accident in one of the mines of the region. I want to make an appeal to your sympathy for their families; the feelings of compassion and solidarity are appreciated by those people.

The example of the Rio conference is proof of this. We are expressing sympathy to victims of ecological disasters, to people, and to nature itself, which is also a victim of people in a way.

The Ukrainian delegation will leave Rio with the conviction that freedom, independence, democracy, and sustainable development are closely related to the creation of a new Ukraine integrated within a European community. We would be building a new world for the 21st century in the way of cooperation, mutual assistance, and global ecological partnership, thus for all free peoples on the Earth—a planet that we must protect as a culmination of the creation of nature. Thank you. [applause]

Canadian Prime Minister's Address

PY1306021292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1705 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, illustrious guests, friends: Our generation has been able to see our planet from space. We have seen its beauty and we understand its fragility. We know that nature is part of us and that we are part of nature.

The spirit of Canada is reflected in its forests, valleys, mountains, and lakes. Canada depends on its environment for its spiritual and material well-being. Canada has 10 percent of the world's forest and 20 percent of the world's fresh water. We are the guardians of the longest coastline in the world. We are living on an Earth that depends a great deal on nature.

Accordingly, and on behalf of all Canadians, I would like to congratulate President Fernando Collor and the Brazilian Government and people for hosting this remarkable conference. May I also congratulate, as prime minister of Canada, my countryman Maurice Strong and his dedicated staff for making this conference a reality. [applause]

Ours is also a history of environmental interdependency with our neighbor the United States of America, which is one of the world's most successful relationships—from the 1919 water treaty up to the 1991 treaty on acid rain, which will halve those emissions and which President Bush and I had the privilege to sign. This has been labeled one of the most important bilateral environmental agreements between the two countries.

Sustainable development is not a slogan for Canada; it is a necessary prerequisite for our prosperity and a safeguard of our identity. This is also an indication of our sense of responsibility in relation to humanity. Our

children will inherit a world with very rapid demographic growth. Consideration of economic development and preservation of the environment is not only necessary for all of us, it is absolutely inevitable. We are the leaders; therefore, we must assume our responsibility before our people and population and, above all, before history. We are here to engage our governments in action and the Canadian position is that we currently have an obligation to that objective.

Our priority now is to prevent a global climate change and to preserve the planet's animal and vegetable life. I am very proud to sign the treaties on behalf of Canada. These are instruments of international law on the environment. Canada supports the extension of international law on the environment to cover all of the planet's forests. All countries must have the right to manage their own forest resources. Humanity has the right to expect that the decisions be wise from an ecological point of view.

Canada wants to establish clear guidelines so that we can all understand each other—a clear international treaty that would establish rights and other responsibilities.

Canada also supports strengthening international environmental law to prevent overfishing on the high seas. Overfishing beyond our 200-mile zone has created an ecological crisis. This is why—for Canada—a global agreement to prevent overfishing is absolutely crucial.

We are gratified by the support we have received in our call for a diplomatic conference. We urgently want that conference; we need that conference. We are pleased to invite like-minded representatives of other countries to meet in St. John, Newfoundland, this autumn to establish regulations with which we can all live.

In the meantime, we appeal to all states—from Korea to Europe—whose vessels fish our Atlantic shores to respect the conservation decisions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Otherwise, ladies and gentlemen, the extraordinary resources that have nourished the people of Europe and North America for 450 years can be permanently destroyed. And the loss will be the loss of everyone at this conference.

We have made good progress. Yet, the success of the Rio conference is not to be found in the documents signed at this conference or in the statements or eloquence of its leaders. Success will come only from fulfilling our agenda—Agenda 21—and from concrete, specific accomplishments and specific undertakings.

To capitalize on the momentum of Rio, Canada advocates, pursuant to the request by the president of Brazil that countries be specific, five immediate and crucial steps.

1. All countries need to develop their own plans for sustainable development, which we in Canada have called our Green Plan. It is far from perfect, but it has attracted some favorable attention in Canada and other

countries. It is a \$3 billion action plan with targets and timetables on a range of projects from a \$250 million program for sewage services on Indian reserves to a \$170 million program for sustainable agriculture.

In response to the invitation given to Canada by the United Nations Development Program, we will participate in a pilot program with any nation represented here today that wishes to benefit from our experience and from our mistakes in this area—from which we have also learned.

2. The Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties require urgent and constructive follow-up. We undertake to ratify both agreements.

3. Resources are needed to ensure that developing countries can play their important roles. Canada has spent \$1.3 billion for sustainable development in developing countries over the last five years alone. Mr. Chairman, today we undertake to do more in the five years ahead.

This year Canada will once again contribute \$115 million in assistance to developing countries for forest management. Some years ago, we initiated a program for canceling the debts owed by poor countries, beginning in Sub-Saharan Africa, for \$145 million. The Government of Canada has today decided to eliminate \$145 million in debts owed to the ODA [Official Development Assistance] by Latin American countries by exchanging that for sustainable development projects. We will also contribute a total of \$20 million to forest projects here in Brazil and to the work of the (Asea) Institute of Forest Management. We have also decided to use our own forest development program in order to support forest management efforts in developing countries.

Last week the Canadian Government announced that it will contribute \$25 million to the pilot phase of the Global Environmental Facility, and I can say, Mr. President, that the Canadian Government will pay its fair share when resources are requested for that fund.

We cannot forget that this conference goes beyond the environment and development. They are both being considered here—the environment and development—and I underline the words: and development.

In Southern Africa, a serious drought is producing starvation and particularly harsh conditions for millions of people, causing an incalculable number of deaths. Canada will provide supplemental humanitarian aid for \$50 million to help developing countries in that region.

4. Multilateral institutions should participate in this process. We will promote action on the results of this conference at the United Nations General Assembly this autumn, and, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Butrus-Gahli, UN secretary general, we will very actively endorse creation of the sustainable development commission.

Institutions that have a global perspective also have a visible role to play. With this in mind, the mandate of the acclaimed Canadian International Development

Research Center [IDRC] will be broadened so as to deal specifically with the environment and its related concerns.

Earlier today I invited the secretary general, on behalf of the UN agencies, to propose 10 non-Canadian board members for the IDRC, further internationalizing the IDRC and creating a new partnership between Canada and the United Nations.

Canada will continue to provide \$115 million annually in funding to the center and over the next decade Canada's contribution to this agency alone will exceed \$1 billion.

As a well-established organization, the IDRC can quickly be active and productive, particularly in the area of research and technology transfer, in building an international network of centers of excellence and in helping developing countries—and this is very important, Mr. Chairman—create the capacity that they need to actively and effectively follow up on the work that has been done here at the Rio Conference and on the responsibilities that will come from the Rio Conference, and to assist developing countries, particularly in implementing Agenda 21.

It will be a complicated and difficult agenda, implementation of which will require assistance from the developed countries—financial assistance to make sure that the developing countries can implement the requirements of the decisions of this great meeting by themselves.

5. The idea of an Earth charter of environmental rights and responsibilities, which has slipped beyond our grasp here at Rio, should be revived. Canada proposes 1995, the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, as the target date for completion of the Earth charter.

As political leaders, our job is to force the pace and to stretch out to the limits of human possibility the questions of international cooperation—both in development and in protection of our environment. The nations gathered here today have the human genius to create a world free of depravation and secure from degradation. We have established our remarkable capacity for war. That same genius can be applied to the questions of peace, development, and protection of a very fragile and challenged human environment.

So what remains is no mystery, no secret. What remains is simply for governments—with all our imperfections—to provide the leadership that the world so desperately needs.

So let us find that will. It is here in this room. It is here in the organizers of this conference, the people who had the vision to put together this conference, which will be remembered in history as a turning point for all of us.

So what remains for governments is to provide the leadership that the world so desperately needs. Let us in this room find that will today, let us marshal it for a task

that we have to undertake on behalf of the interests of more than 5 billion people if we claim to defend their interests and if we want to improve their lives.

Mr. Chairman: We are perhaps fortunate to be in this endeavor. Our children, the children of the Rio generation, will be both our judges and our beneficiaries; perhaps one day they will say that the Rio conference did an excellent job for humanity and for all of God's children. Thank you.

Mexican President Salinas Speaks

PA1206223592 Mexico City XHTV Television Network
in Spanish 1910 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari at the UNCED at the Rio Center Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 12 June—recorded]

[Text] Mr. UN Secretary General, Mr. Chairman, Messrs. heads of state and government, Mr. Secretary General of the UNCED, ladies and gentlemen: I am quite honored to address you at this summit in favor of human permanence on the planet. This is a contemporary appeal to advance toward a new style of world peace sought by the nations—peace with nature and with ourselves. On the threshold of the 21st century, we recognize the magnitude of this challenge and we are still struggling for the achievement of a world consensus to meet it. How can we achieve a basic consensus for a viable, responsible, and productive future? What is the rational groundwork to begin? Mexico accepts the following:

1. The world's ecological deterioration is a problem shared by all and there are different responsibilities for its solution. Serious challenges on climatic changes, biodiversities, lack of water, and abundance of polluting waste knows no borders. No nation can evade these challenges so the responsibility for a clean and healthy future is shared by all. This premise demands we realize that not everyone contributes to the deterioration in the same manner and not all are capable of finding a solution. Everyone has, within his sphere of action, an essential responsibility, and only international cooperation will result in a genuine solution for all.

2. It is necessary to discard both a polluting development and a fruitless ecological movement. The goal is not to stop producing, but to do it in a different way. Undoubtedly, access to financial resources and technology represent two key aspects of this challenge. It is indispensable to have open trade so foreign markets do not represent an obstacle for internal development. Rather than help to solve the challenges of our ecology, we need a better and much more free flow of assets, services, and financial resources. We need to guarantee access to markets and clear production technologies, but above all, we require more support for an ecologically responsible growth in developing countries. Limitations to growth represent an impending threat to human lives in a constantly growing population. How can we talk about

the ecology with someone who is desperately seeking the means to feed his family the next day?

Development is essential to people, and it is central to the very protection of the environment. Therefore, to sustain development we must add the concept of global development. On the path of ecological protection, we must avoid making underdevelopment and pauperism the only sustainable factors.

3. The agreements must respect the difference between national actions and actions that demand international cooperation. Therefore, at home each country must fulfill its duty of protecting the environment while promoting cooperation in efforts abroad. No proposals will be viable if they overlook people's profound interests or attempt to subjugate other people's wills, nor will they be valid answers if serious international commitments are not implemented at home, so that each country can do its part to solve a problem that affects us all.

Abroad, Mexico has signed agreements on climate changes and those aimed at the protection of biodiversity. A few weeks ago, as a result of the International Conference on Responsible Fishing, my country promoted the acceptance of an international code for responsible fishing that establishes clear rules promoting sustainable development and the conservation of marine resources essential for this and future generations.

Domestically, Mexico has already assigned almost 1 percent of its annual GDP [gross domestic product] to restore the air, seas, and lands, and we have set aside almost 6 million hectares of ecological reserves, which surpasses the size of many European nations. We thus propose to protect Mexico's biodiversity, which is among the four richest on earth. Concurrently, we are generating productive ecological programs that provide alternatives of employment and well-being to peasants to prevent deforestation.

I acknowledge that Mexico has serious ecological problems, but we are committed to a future of clean growth, and we are taking decisive steps in that direction.

Messrs. heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, there is a new vision of the world we must build, a moral and ethical vision that makes future generations an issue in our decisions. In this mosaic of delicate balances on our planet, we must attempt to create a future in which—as the ancient Indian inhabitants of my fatherland believed—justice and the environment can harmonize.

This is our pledge, and we will make it come true for our children and our grandchildren. Thank you very much. [applause]

Latvian President Briefs Summit

PY1306033692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1909 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Latvian President Anatoliy Korponov at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live; original language unheard due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Dear Mr. Chairman, General Secretary, General Secretary Strong, excellencies, distinguished delegates: I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the preparatory commission and to the Brazilian Government for organizing this historic forum. I would also like to thank President Collor and the Brazilian people for their cordial hospitality and the Nordic Council for their support, which made it possible for Latvia to participate in this conference.

Dear Chairman: On 21 August we will celebrate the first anniversary of the Republic of Latvia's independence. We are proud because the country obtained its independence in a democratic—not a violent—manner. We thank democratic governments for their support.

As soon as Latvia became a UN member, it concentrated on the critical issues to be analyzed at the UNCED. The former communist states that became independent countries should focus all their available moral and material potential to overcome the crisis caused by totalitarian regimes over the past 50 years.

Latvia is a transitional economy state. Its privatization and investment policy and fiscal structure will have to be reformed so that we may soon recover and guarantee our economy. During our economy's transition period we would like to see international programs and projects in the role of essential mediators. The necessary transition process to a market economy, as with any revolutionary change, is being achieved with difficulty. The total collapse of former totalitarian economies in all defunct Soviet states has caused inflation and reduced production. A lack of investment prevents the implementation of environmental projects.

The adoption of environmental policies is a high priority in Latvia. Latvia is committed to support the objective of this conference on environment and development. We respect nature and through this we maintain our national identity.

The Supreme Council and the Latvian Government are committed to environmental protection. The legal and financial responsibilities involve consumers and polluters of natural resources. Thus, accumulated funds will be used to implement environmental projects. The principle establishing that the polluter is compelled to pay is being observed, and the environmental protection program has been set in motion.

Special attention is being given to a regional environmental development policy. Precautionary principles

must be observed and an efficient control system created. Responsibility for environmental degradation and ecological violations must also be considered. Those who intentionally attempt to harm the environment will be legally sanctioned. Protection of natural reserves is being reinforced. Local authorities are responsible for environmental protection. Appropriate use of natural resources has improved. Unfortunately, serious environmental problems developed over the past 50 years, and we will be unable to solve them.

The need to improve the quality of potable water in major cities is a priority. A lack of investment prevents implementation of appropriate economic technology for the environment. Some Latvian communities are near industrial areas, where improperly treated municipal sewage is intentionally dumped into streams that flow into the Baltic Sea. Latvia and the other countries on the Baltic Sea need these waters to be cleaned up.

There are other serious environmental problems pending, Mr. President. The former USSR troops that illegally occupied Latvia caused environmental degradation. In March 1992, 49 soldiers left Latvia following well-orchestrated propaganda. The presence of Russian troops destabilizes the Latvian political situation and endangers security in the Baltic region. They continue to chemically pollute the Latvian land that will be inherited by our children.

On behalf of peaceful development, I call on the nations of the world to support our demand for Russian troops to immediately leave Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. This will have great significance for Latvia.

Let me take this opportunity to mention the support and understanding of the Scandinavian countries for our desire to establish a new concept of environment and development, which is the objective of this conference. We support the two treaties to be signed in Rio—the Biodiversity and the Climate Changes Treaties. We will sign them with great honor. There will be a time when Latvia will include the concept of sustained development in our democratic reform program. I am determined to implement it. The prerequisites for doing so have already been established.

If the vast forests and humid areas [area humeda] that comprise 50 percent of Latvia and major areas with a thin layer of nutritious soil are properly preserved, they will increasingly contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity in East Europe. We will also support the drafting and signing of the forest declaration.

There are prerequisites for the development of agricultural reforms that will have to be complied with by recently established private farms that use few chemicals. They should use a system that can protect nature and help produce high-quality food. This is an appropriate time for us to raise the issue of a new way of life to protect nature.

The Latvian nongovernmental green organizations—with the support of the Latvian people—have assumed a position against the consumption policy. We are trying to provide them with more cooperation and we thank them for their efforts to improve the people's education on matters of environmental protection.

The disarmament process has begun and huge sums will be saved; countries could reach an agreement so that these funds are allotted to environmental protection.

Latvia feels it has the moral right to propose an initiative on hosting a summit to sign a historic accord. What the world is now experiencing is an era of initiatives by small countries. We hope that these countries will accept our proposal to hold a summit under the slogan: Disarmament for Environment.

The conference of [name indistinct] that marked the beginning of detente was recently held in Jurmala, Latvia. The Disarmament for Environment summit could be held there next summer. All of us have enough strength to overcome what separates us and to join on behalf of our common future. Thank you very much.

Russian Vice President's Address

*PY1306042292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2122 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Russian with simultaneous translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies Messrs. Presidents and Premiers of the international community, ladies and gentlemen: The long, difficult efforts of the international community and the understanding that we must avoid environmental catastrophes has brought us here, to Brazil, for this extraordinary conference organized with the help of Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and the Brazilian people.

For the first time, environment and development problems and the manner in which they are linked are being discussed at this level. These links have crucial significance for defining humanity's future development model.

I would like to urge all of us to consider—at the highest level—the documents we are going to adopt here and to implement a true plan of action aimed at saving and restoring our environment, which is vital for humanity. All of us here, politicians and inhabitants of this Earth, must learn to think and act with the environment in mind, to think in advance about the steps we must take for the benefit of future generations.

Soon we will enter the 21st century. This requires new technologies for the exploitation of space, earth, water, the forests, and the soil. We must analyze the situation and understand that the future of our planet depends on

our ability and our joint efforts to resolve the dual problem of preserving nature while allowing all peoples—without exception—to attain stable development.

Before the close of this century we must end barbaric approaches to the environment such as the Cold War and its enormous arms expenditures. These resources should be spent on the environment. We must open new prospects and explore new possibilities for developing new, effective environmental policies. (In Russia) we are about to tread this path.

The process of democratizing Russian society that is currently under way and the country's liberation from totalitarianism have given birth to a difficult, sometimes painful process of building our means of development. Our nature was seriously damaged during the last few decades, and our people must realize this. During the many years of the suppression of news on environmental aggressions, our community has been very irresponsible and has caused enormous ecological catastrophes, including the one in Chernobyl.

Now we would like to learn practical lessons from history, from the social and economic changes in Russia, to be careful and make sure that environmental problems are not forgotten and that problems related to industry and energy are not resolved at the expense of the environment.

We could say that we must think twice before acting and remember that people, not governments, pay the bill for environmental mistakes. The bills are sometimes presented not to Russia, but to other countries, as many of those here well know.

The Russian Federation believes that it is imperative to step up actions for the protection of the environment. Along this line, Russia has passed laws for preserving nature and has developed instruments dealing with environment and development. We are holding a number of environmental (?expositions) throughout Russia.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to bring up some of the issues that President Yeltsin has mentioned to the Russian people. He addressed several important questions; the environmental safety of our planet requires effective mechanisms capable of guaranteeing the safety of the environment in all countries.

We know very well that ecological disasters do not have borders. Thus, we believe it necessary to focus our attention on the global [words indistinct] of the environment, including our space stations and satellites that are circling earth. Russia has some experience in this area and it would like to share it with the other countries. Naturally, this will have to come together with a global early warning system capable of reducing—as much as possible—the negative effect of ecological disasters. The United States should play a special role in this endeavor.

We are sure that key environmental problems deserve our full attention and the attention of the UN Security

Council. A healthy environment is tied to the process of demilitarization, which implies a reduction of military expenditures, freeing funds to be used for preservation of the environment.

Russia is currently taking concrete steps toward the cessation of nuclear tests and arms reduction, and it would like to see other countries taking responsible steps in this direction as well.

In the near future, many of these [words indistinct] drafting of international conventions on [words indistinct] environmental [word indistinct], systems of measures aimed at preventing ecological disasters including those caused by military conflicts, and an international exchange of environmental technology.

We would also like to see the establishment of a UN agency that could guarantee for the people the development of a healthy chemical industry [word indistinct] environmental victory by controlling the dissemination of chemical products. This organization could be something similar to the International Atomic Energy Agency in charge of chemical products. This could be studied during this conference or later on.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Russian Federation supports the documents drafted during this conference and will sign them. It will also do everything possible to implement these agreements, especially Agenda 21. For the first time, the international community is planning and programming an environmentally healthy environment. The same goes for the Rio Declaration, which sets the international rules for stable development, and for the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties.

We will spare no effort to reach an agreement on the principles set forth in the declaration of forests. We are aware that this is a new kind of process within which nations from all over the world consciously and deliberately undertake commitments to act in a more responsible manner in order to create conditions for sustainable development. We hope that governments and people from many countries will join us in this endeavor.

The work done during the last few days is a solid investment in a healthy and peaceful future for our planet. We hope that all who attend this conference will also commit themselves to complying with the documents approved here. Thank you very much. [applause]

Indonesia's Suharto To Speak

BK1206054492 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0411 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 11 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Thursday morning [11 June] bringing hope that the ongoing United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) would result in a global agreement on efforts to save the world from pollution and ecological destruction.

Upon arrival after a 28-hour-long flight from Jakarta to Rio de Janeiro he was greeted by several high-ranking officials from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and Indonesian ambassador to the country at Galeao Airport at 8.25.

The head of state here is scheduled to receive a courtesy call from German Counselor Helmut Kohl and Iranian vice president to have talks on bilateral issues.

ANTARA reporters reported that Suharto as the head of the Indonesian delegation is slated to attend the UNCED or popularly known as the earth summit on Friday morning which will be officially opened by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in his capacity as chairman of the UNCED.

President Suharto is expected to deliver his speech on the following plenary session during which he will put forward Indonesia's proposal to cope with prevailing environmental and development issues in cooperation with other heads of government.

Suharto is also to attend a round table-summit to completely solve issues that was still difficult to solve at previous ministerial meetings.

Suharto, Secretary General of the UN Butrus-Ghali, Secretary General of the UNCED Maurice Strong and Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello will be the speakers of the summit.

Indonesian State Minister of Population and Environment Emil Salim told Indonesian reporters that there are still two remaining issues that have yet to be solved in the conference, namely forestry and funds-related problems.

The two problems will be thoroughly discussed at plenary session, Salim said, adding that hopefully the problems could be resolved.

Meanwhile Declaration of Rio which consists of 27 principles have been completed on Wednesday.

Suharto Speech to Earth Summit

BK1306095792 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Indonesia has proposed that the United Nations establish a coordinating board to ensure the implementation of Agenda 21 and other accords issued at the Earth Summit to achieve the goals of continued development in all fields on a global basis. President Suharto made the proposal in his speech before the plenary session of heads of state and government at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil this morning. He said Indonesia made the proposal because it realized that high-level decision-makers in various nations should make strong and continued efforts to achieve the goals of continued development.

On the occasion, President Suharto urged all nations not to destroy the environment as entrusted to mankind, to

miss the opportunity to create harmony among all citizens of the world, and destroy the harmony between man and the planet that supports his life. According to the head of state, all nations must be able to achieve a new global partnership that will not only create environment programs but also a new pattern of international relations in trade, investment, and other resources. In efforts to achieve this, all nations must reconsider or reassess the current situation and possibly create a new pattern on the international division of work.

According to President Suharto, Indonesia views the Earth Summit as a preliminary step toward the new global partnership. Because of this, all nations must ensure that accords issued at the Earth Summit will be properly implemented. In this case, Indonesia believes that this is one of the most important tasks for the United Nations in the coming years. For this reason, Indonesia sees the need to improve the UN system that was created almost half a century ago.

RRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] Correspondent Joko Saksono reported from Rio de Janeiro this morning that President Suharto was the 21st of about 53 heads of state and government to address the first day high-level plenary session opened by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in his capacity as UNCED president.

Syrian Vice President's Address

PY1306044492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2210 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Speech by Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to convey to you the warm greetings of Syrian Arab Republic President Hafiz al-Asad and his wishes that our historic conference be successful and achieve its objectives. I also have the great pleasure of thanking the Brazilian Government, president, and people for their efforts in organizing the current conference.

We have been witnessing great changes in people's lives and in nature. These great changes make all the peoples of the world, including those of the Third World, very concerned about their future and about the future of the planet. What increases the concern of the Third World peoples is their increasing impotence with regard to the changes that are affecting mankind. The increasingly larger gap between the industrialized countries and the Third World and the Third World's inability to reduce this gap are also reasons for concern. The war detonated by men against nature through the great industrial progress achieved by some countries since the beginning of this century and particularly after World War II exposes mankind to lethal consequences. These lethal consequences affect mankind and nature alike.

The Third World countries are now facing two problems: They must achieve the social and economic development necessary to ensure their basic needs and they must face the consequences of pollution in nature.

Syria is a Middle East country and it occupies the eastern part of the Mediterranean. As a result, it is facing serious pollution problems caused by the industrialized countries' war and merchant fleets that sail the Mediterranean Sea. Although we are trying to eliminate damage and risks caused by deterioration of the environment, we are facing difficulties in protecting our environment. These difficulties are largely the result of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and of an ever-increasing Israeli military power that includes sophisticated weapons to be used on the ground, in the sea, and in the air. All these weapons are ready to be used against us. The Israelis are constantly threatening us with occupation and expansion. In addition to that, Israeli persecution of the Palestinians, which includes the cruelest forms of repression and daily Israeli attacks on Lebanon, destroy natural resources. They cut down trees and sabotage water sources. Israeli aggression forces us to use a large part of our resources to ensure minimum security requirements and prevents us from allocating funds to protect nature and its components.

Mr. President, the industrialized countries have a great responsibility for the harmful materials they pour on nature. While developing their industries and increasing their production, they do not consider the harmful effect that their action has on all nations of the world. The industrialized countries should face their responsibility. They should render substantial assistance to implementing development in the Third World and should contribute part of their resources to eliminate damage to nature, to fight pollution, and to preserve life. Solidarity among all peoples to preserve nature is an essential prerequisite to protect mankind.

Mr. President, I would like to express the Syrian Government's support for the recommendations of the UN heads of state contained in the Colombo declaration on the environment, which was endorsed in the ministerial conference held in April 1992. The Earth Summit, in which all nations in the world are participating at the highest level, proves that we realize the seriousness of the risks being faced by mankind. These risks have been causing changes in nature, which is at the mercy of men and their actions. We can avoid further risks if we all cooperate and meet the requirements of conservation.

The failure of countries to find specific ways of building a bridge over the gap between the developed and developing countries and to adopt agreements to protect nature will create unstable situations, regionally and internationally. This will also increase the risks of social and economic conflicts and create insecurity. The apparently superficial international stability does not reflect the development and interactions that are occurring, or could occur, because Third World countries feel themselves to be victims of unfairness and persecution.

Efforts to ensure the rights of men as individuals will be meaningless if there are no guarantees ensuring people their right to liberty and to live with dignity and in peace, without suffering hunger, poverty, or deprivation.

This conference has the historic responsibility of promoting serious international cooperation. History will remember all who worked to protect mankind and to end aggression against nature. It has become urgently necessary to adopt serious measures on active cooperation among our countries under UN sponsorship. To discuss mankind—its future and the great dangers that threaten it—would be senseless unless we link these discussions to practical, responsible measures to be implemented by all the countries that are attending this conference. A new world, free from injustice and poverty, a world where all human beings are entitled to dignity despite their color, race, or creed cannot be established under the current relations of power—be they military, economic, or political power.

Human solidarity and mutual cooperation can protect man, and all that allows him to live and survive far from aggressive exploitation and the use of force or threats. If we achieve this, we will be heading toward the world we yearn for and that our peoples want to see come true. Under this light and in view of the great dangers that threaten man and nature, our conference must adopt the measures and make the necessary recommendations to defeat these dangers. Thank you.

Slovenian President Speaks

*PY1306170992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2219 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Speech by Slovenian President Janez Drnovsek at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished delegates: It is a great honor for me to address this important audience on behalf of the Republic of Slovenia, one of the newest members of the United Nations.

Allow me to express our thanks to the Government of Brazil for the warm hospitality and perfect organization of the conference. We hopefully expect that the conference's conclusions will have a profound influence on the future of many generations of people and also for life on Earth. On this occasion allow me to express sincere wishes for the successful development of this great and marvelous country, that is Brazil, and its people.

The Republic of Slovenia enters international relations as a new member, as the state it wishes to be, and feels prepared to assume its responsibilities to contribute to solving our common issues and expectations. Our cooperation at this conference is the result of the deep concerns of all inhabitants of Slovenia to join others in a

common effort to perform [as heard] on this planet, to solve all our problems, which none of us can do by ourselves.

I believe that despite all the problems and different opinions expressed in these discussions, we are walking in the right direction. We are meeting here and discussing these issues, and this is the right thing to do. Therefore, the Republic of Slovenia greatly appreciates the efforts the United Nations is making and the preparations for this joint project in which we now wish to be actively involved in discussions and decisionmaking.

Slovenia is situated in Europe between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea. This position in the southern central part of Europe makes it a typical transiting country, which is found at the crossroads of various passages between the North and the South and between the West and East of the continent.

This opening of Slovenia offers good opportunities for international connections, but at the same time exposes us to several types of ecological influences either from our country toward our neighbors or vice versa.

We have been forced, therefore, to deal with several problems and to give international protection [as heard], and thereby we are getting ready and building on three foundations: first, making people aware that they have a small space and should, therefore, protect it; second, we also are preparing the legal instruments, standards, and the appropriate environmental technology that is extremely costly and cannot always be afforded; third, we are concerned about ecological problems regarding the protection of the air, water, and forests.

We are aware that this is not an easy task, and we cannot expect it to be easier in the future. Our own efforts, however, including the transition to parliamentary democracy and a free market economy, as well as numerous bilateral programs and regional environmental programs, have allowed us to move forward.

This will become even more important for us due to our entry in the European integration process. Our modest experience and our expectations impose on us our responsibility, which is also important at this conference. We also expect points of views and actions from other greater and wealthier countries.

Mr. Chairman, in the broader area where I come from, in the middle and southern part of the former Yugoslavia, war violence is destroying life. UN members, in the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina there are people being killed every day, including women and children. Those who avoid being killed are saving the lives of others and increasing the number of refugees. The wounded cannot be cared for because even international organizations cannot help them.

Month after month the air is being polluted in several cities due to the smoke caused by the fire, gunfire, and shelling. The soil is being destroyed and the area is filled

with mines. Warships are changing one of the most beautiful areas, the Adriatic Sea, into a war zone. Cultural and religious monuments are being destroyed.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to make an appeal at this conference to end the war in our region and to stop those who are destroying—an appeal for the protection of lives, the fields, forests, the air, the homes, the monuments, and, naturally, the region's independent peoples, nations, and states.

I would like to point out that one of the worst ecological disasters could result from the destruction of some chemical plants in Bosnia. It is, therefore, imperative to stop the machine that is destroying nature and preventing the people from living in peace and protecting the environment. Only by eliminating violence will we be able to implement the tasks we are discussing here in Brazil these days.

Let me conclude, Mr. President, that the international community, all of us included, has come a long way to participate in this meeting in Rio de Janeiro. The time has come.

The Republic of Slovenia accepts the joint decisions and will act accordingly. We will continue to walk together with other members of the international community to implement and develop the objectives established here. We count on the world development for which we are individually and jointly responsible.

The agreement of this conference was a difficult one. We are aware that decisions will not be easily implemented. This conference, however, is the most important, the most promising point for our future, and, therefore, our thanks once again to the United Nations and to Brazil. Thank you. [applause]

Romania's Iliescu Comments, Goes to Riocenter

*AU1206210992 Bucharest Radio Romania Network
in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Bucharest Radio correspondent report from Rio de Janeiro]

[Excerpts] This item comes from near the meditation garden [as heard] of the Riocenter, which is partially closed to the press. [passage omitted]

Mr. Ion Iliescu, who arrived here yesterday—together with the press people—began his activity today with a working breakfast—as we used to say in old times—having invited Jose Goldenberg, the famous nuclear expert, Brazilian education minister, and state secretary for the environment. They had breakfast at the hotel.

Afterwards he went to the Riocenter, where he listened to the statements concerning the current situation and plans for the future expressed by various speakers in the summit. Mr. Iliescu then met Li Peng, the Chinese premier.

Finally, Iliescu took the floor. A well-known speaker, the leader of the U.S. Administration who is known to oppose the convention on preserving the diversity of species, preceded him.

In his speech, Mr. Iliescu assessed that there is a conflict between human society and the environment—as their evolution is governed by different laws—and demanded that only development programs based on national and global human solidarity be promoted. He also mentioned Romania's efforts with respect to environmental protection, suggesting the setting up in Bucharest—with international assistance—of a European Environment Center with special respect to the specific problems of the Danube River basin, the Black Sea, and the Danube Delta zone. [passage omitted]

Delivers Speech to UNCED

*AU1306142892 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
0925 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1992—Addressing the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro on June 12, Romania's President Ion Iliescu proposed "the organisation in Bucharest with international assistance of a centre for the promotion of a European ecological space, taking into consideration the specific problems of the Danube basin, the Black Sea and the Danube Delta—a unique ecological space in Europe."

Ion Iliescu showed that, even if certain provisions of the documents proposed at the Rio summit do not fully meet the expectations or do not completely cover the ensemble of those domains having a major ecological risk, an important step forward is still made.

He said that the Rio summit was viewed as an example of high responsibility of the world states in approaching the common stringent problems, in looking for such solutions able to allow the survival of the planet.

Romania's president also said that the environment problems are a main concern for our country, too, because Romania is also confronting with such problems as soil erosion, atmosphere and water pollution, losses in certain ecological systems, degradation and pollution of beaches and coastal areas, use of polluting technologies, and so forth. He also mentioned that Romania is very worried over the nuclear risk posed by the possible accidents at certain nuclear plants operating in insecure technological conditions. President Iliescu further referred to the danger posed by the transformation of certain developing countries or of countries in the transition process into platforms to store toxic wastes.

The Romanian head of state underscored on this occasion, too, that the very difficult process of radical changes on the path of the economic and political reform in Romania is irreversible and aimed at liquidating both the old structures and the mentalities of the totalitarian society.

Swiss Minister Tries To 'Soften' U.S. Stand

LD130605592 Bern Swiss Radio International
in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] The Swiss environment minister, Flavio Cotti, has signed the two key Treaties on Biodiversity and Climate Changes at the Earth Summit in Rio. Mr. Cotti is due to address the summit on Friday [12 June]. Swiss Radio International's correspondent in Rio says he is expected to ask for a new interpretation of the clauses concerning patents and copyrights in the Biodiversity Treaty. She says Mr. Cotti wants natural resources to be bought and sold according to the free market rules, a move being seen as a Swiss attempt to soften U.S. opposition to the Biodiversity Treaty.

Portugal's Cavaco Rejects Isolating U.S.

LD1306071792 Lisbon RDP Commercial Radio
Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] It is almost certain that the U.S. President will not sign the Biodiversity Treaty, the most difficult dossier at Rio's Earth Summit. Prime Minister Cavaco Silva told special correspondent Antonio Capinha that the stand of a world power like the United States cannot be disregarded:

[Begin Cavaco recording] Clearly, the fight to protect the environment requires the cooperation of everyone, including the United States. This is why I have appealed on behalf of the EC to all of the developed countries, including the United States, to sign conventions of great importance to mankind's future. This includes not only biodiversity but also desertification, climatic changes, and others. I hope that the necessary political conditions are created in the United States to enable it in the not-too-distant future to join the other developed countries in this drive to protect the biosphere. The United States says it has some problems of an economic nature and concerning technology transfer, and I believe it is not advisable to isolate the United States. It is worthwhile to make an effort—and the EC has been making such an effort—to facilitate U.S. progress toward joining the rest. As European council president, I am very pleased that it has been possible to reach consensus on matters deemed very difficult at the outset. [end recording]

Iranian Urges Military Funds for Environment

NC1306073792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic
of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0230 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Report by "special correspondent"]

[Text] Iranian First Vice President Hasan Ebrahim Habibi explained Iran's environmental policy in a speech at the Rio de Janeiro summit yesterday evening. In view of the current unhealthy pattern of production and consumption, and the trend toward unbridled expansion, he called on developed countries to use their

financial and technical resources to play the key role in preserving the environment. They should play a role proportionate to the scale of the pollution and depletion of resources they cause.

He praised the Earth Summit for creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation, which presents an exceptional opportunity. He said: At this historic juncture, policies which endanger the objectives of the conference should be rejected. Elaborating on the causes of environmental contamination, Habibi said: The time has come for most of the resources and funds allocated for military activity and erosion of the environment to be diverted toward rebuilding the environment.

Stressing justice and equality in forging new cooperation between North and South, and referring to regional conflicts, Habibi spoke on the destruction in the Middle East in the past few decades. He said: Without extensive international cooperation, environmental reconstruction and purification will not be possible in the region.

The first vice president continued: Along with the implementation of ecological programs, it is essential that relevant international laws and regulations be enforced. These should be revised and compiled in a coordinated and cohesive manner, with the participation of all countries, taking into consideration the interests of the developing countries.

Habibi added: In order to strengthen developing countries and so that they may participate in environmental programs, they should be given technology and accorded special facilities and privileges. They should also be provided with new financial resources for the purpose of implementing their environmental programs, which will make it easier for them.

The allocation of existing technical and financial resources through regional cooperation can play an important part in the improvement and preservation of the environment. Thus organizations currently active in the region, including the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, should be supported.

In conclusion, Habibi reiterated Iran's determination to play an active role in attaining the objectives of the conference, and called on the countries of the world to capitalize on this historical opportunity and direct their efforts to preserving the planet for the present generation and for posterity.

Malaysia's Mahathir Blames North for Pollution

BK1206140592 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0759 GMT 12 Jun 92

[By Kuah Guan Oo]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 12 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Pollution and environmental degradation are caused by over-consumption by the rich or North nations, not by

over-population of the Third World, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said here Thursday [11 June].

The prime minister said that only about 25 percent of the world's population were rich and yet they generated about 85 percent of the waste, while the 75 percent of people who were in the developing world generated only some 10 percent or so of the waste.

"If you have over-population in the developed countries, it will be a disaster ... because over-consumption with a large population will result in massive pollution," said Dr. Mahathir, who took his first shot at the Earth Summit where there is a contention that unless the South contains its huge population growth, the earth will be doomed.

"The numbers are irrelevant," he said, adding that the fact remains that it was over-consumption of the rich that generated the bulk of the waste and pollution.

"Even if you could get rid of the other 75 percent of the people of the developing world, you would only reduce about 10 to 15 percent of the waste and pollution. But if the North countries could reduce their waste by 25 percent, it would be a substantial reduction of pollution," he said.

The prime minister, who arrived on Thursday to join about 120 kings, presidents and prime ministers for the largest meeting ever in history, noted that when a country got rich, its population and rate of population growth went down.

"If the rich nations prevent the poor countries from getting rich, then they can only blame themselves if the poor get more numerous," he added.

Dr Mahathir also said that whether the 12-day summit, which ends on Sunday, would be a success or not would depend on what would happen after the conference, whether decisions and programmes were going to be implemented.

But to a certain extent, the summit has been a success in that it got some 120 heads of government and heads of state together to talk about the environment and sustainable development.

He noted that 20 years ago when the first world conference on environment was held in Stockholm, many countries were not invited.

On the U.S. pressure for a convention to govern forests, particularly tropical forests, the prime minister said he did not think there was a need for an international treaty on forests at this time.

What was needed now, he said, was to establish the principles through which "we can manage our forests quite independently."

"However, should there come a time when the people (of the world) need a convention to govern the forests, then we must also have a convention to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases," he said.

He said Malaysia would not sign the Convention on Climate because there was no limit or "caps" under which the industrialised countries had to reduce the emission of the greenhouse gases to the 1990 level by the year 2000. The treaty was so vague and watered down, he said, adding that Malaysia would sign if the "caps" are included.

But Malaysia would sign the Convention on Biodiversity Friday because it protected at least some of Malaysia's interests, he said.

The prime minister said he was disappointed with the U.S. stand on the bio-diversity treaty. The United States has refused to endorse the treaty because it, among other things, fails to protect the intellectual property rights of its companies and that it would cost the United States a lot of jobs.

Dr. Mahathir said it would be inconsiderate of the developed countries, with their sophisticated biotechnology, to make use of the gene banks found in the developing countries and declare the products their intellectual property rights without due benefits to the developing countries.

On the question of finance, Dr. Mahathir noted that the developed nations had yet to meet their pledge (to provide the equivalent of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to assist the poor countries under the Official Development Assistance [ODA]).

He said there were only a few rich nations that had met the ODA target to assist the poor countries.

Italy's Foreign Minister Calls Summit 'Success'

AU1206134092 Rome ANSA in English 1029 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Text] (ANSA) Rio de Janeiro, 11 June—The on-going Earth Summit has proved a success, according to Italian Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis, who played down disagreement over when accords should go into action.

"Italy's opinion is that the conference has been a success," De Michelis told a press conference here Thursday.

"Moreover, on a national level, each country will try to do a little more than what emerged at the multilateral negotiating level."

Stating that Italy is one of the chief advocates of 0.7 percent of gross national product [GNP] from industrialised countries going to developing nations, De Michelis said that his country was also in favour of putting this accord into action by the year 2000, and recalled an Italian appeal launched in 1990 for one percent of GNP

to be used for this purpose. Italy has been devoting 0.7 percent of GNP to development since the end of the 1970's, he pointed out.

"No one could possibly have harboured any illusions that an accord would be reached to put this into action immediately," he said, adding that the important thing is to "get going."

Also a top priority for Italy, the diplomat chief said, is the ecotax proposed by Italian Environment Minister Giorgio Ruffolo of three dollars per barrel of petrol, to be raised to ten dollars per barrel by the year 2000.

"These talks on the future of the planet are very like the negotiations which were carried out in past decades on disarmament," the foreign minister said, "everything began in the 1960's, but political results were only seen in the 1990's." Patience was urged by De Michelis who said that the summit's real effects would be seen in the medium term, though Italy will strive to remain in the vanguard of the environment movement, he added.

One other chief merits of the summit, De Michelis said, was to have got North-South relations back off the ground and focus the developed world's attention on the issue of development, "two themes which had been left off programmes in the last few years."

De Michelis had words of praise for the Italian delegation to the talks, which he described as "pragmatic and realistic," saying that it had managed to contribute in a "very advanced and specific" fashion to the earth summit.

Thai Official Criticizes U.S. Position

BK1206042592 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Jun 92 p A 4

[Report on interview with Thai "Science Permanent Secretary" and "Thailand's chief Earth Summit negotiator" Kasem Sanitwong by THE NATION reporter Ann Danaiya Usher in Rio De Janeiro; date of interview not given]

[Text] Rio De Janeiro—The unwillingness of United States President George Bush to sign the biological diversity convention here reflects a new form of colonialism by rich countries seeking control of the South's genetic resources, Thailand's chief Earth Summit negotiator said.

In an interview with THE NATION, Science Permanent Secretary Kasem Sanitwong called the US hard-line position "unfair" and accused rich countries of "squeezing" the developing world for all they could get.

"I'd like to ask (the industrialized countries) about the last few centuries, when they exploited our forests for their own development. Now they should compensate us by pouring money into Thailand and other tropical countries for reforestation," Kasem said.

"This whole bio-technology issue is exactly the same as exploitation in the colonial era, except that this time it's high-tech exploitation, that's all," said Kasem, who heads the newly expanded Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

The United States has come under harsh international criticism during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) because of its position on the two conventions, to be signed here by governments, on biological diversity and climate change.

The biodiversity pact is extremely ambiguous about who owns natural genetic material and who should reap profits from genetically manipulated organisms. The wording of the convention is not clear about who owns seeds from Thailand and other tropical countries if they are kept in US or Japanese laboratories.

"The US is really taking advantage of us over this," Kasem said. "They have already stolen all our resources. Now, when we want to put a price-tag on these plants, they start to get selfish. We cannot accept this."

Citizens' groups have criticized the convention because, while developing countries' governments may eventually receive a small share of biotechnology profits, local people whose knowledge and ways of life sustain the diversity of genetic material are ignored.

Kasem confirmed the convention does not address the concerns of farmers and forest dwellers.

"In this convention, local villagers won't have any direct involvement or benefits at all. The only way is ... to have them plant medicinal herbs and sell them for cash," he said.

Despite Kasem's harsh criticism of Japan and the United States, the Thai delegation is keeping very low-key profile at UNCED. Concerned about maintaining a common front with the Group of 77 developing nations and with ASEAN, Thailand appears to have adopted a wait-and-see position.

Privately, delegates admit Thailand is hard-pressed to either support or denounce Malaysia, one of the most outspoken members of the G-77.

On one hand, Malaysia is still felling natural forests while the Thai Government was forced to cancel logging concessions three years ago due to public pressure. In this sense, Thailand's stand is at odds with Malaysia's.

On the other hand, Thailand continues to import timber, not only from Malaysia but also from Laos, Burma and Cambodia where forests are being rapidly cleared in a markedly unsustainable manner.

Evidently reluctant to create ripples within ASEAN, or take a stand that contradicts national policies, the Thai delegation has adopted a low-profile posture.

Kasem denied Thailand is being "hypocritical" in banning logging and yet continuing to import timber from neighbouring countries.

"We all need to develop. We all need foreign exchange. It's just a question of whether Laos and Burma can control and regulate their logging industries," he said.

Another effect of the tough US position at UNCED is the dilution of the climate change convention, the wording of which is ambiguous about the reduction or stabilization of industrial carbon emissions. Apparently unwilling to talk seriously about reducing the 20 percent of world carbon emissions for which the US alone is responsible, Bush has consistently focused attention on the role of tropical forests.

"Actually, the really important sources of carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide are oil and coal burning in the North," Kasem said. "They are causing the problem of climate change, so why is everything falling on the shoulders of the tropical forests?"

Creation of "carbon sinks" has become an added rationale for large tree farms, which Kasem envisions as the way of the future for Thai forestry.

"The Royal Forestry Department should be renamed the 'Tree Planting Department.' The forests are all gone, so why do foresters still talk about logging?" he said.

Though the National Environment Board has been dissolved and separated into three departments within the Science Ministry, forests remain the responsibility of the Forestry Department. Kasem has proposed that the Watershed Conservation, National Parks, and Wildlife Sanctuary divisions also be included in the ministry as they all deal with conservation aspects of forests.

"Our Thai foresters were so stupid to have used the clear-cutting method because now there's almost nothing left except in protected areas," he said.

He charged that clear-cutting is only suitable for temperate forests where rain falls all year round, never allowing the soil to dry out. "But in the tropics, it causes erosion and the forest can never regenerate naturally," he said.

Kasem played down the importance of land rights in the tree farm issue. Large plantations may be necessary to ensure supply, but these must be organized in such a way as to coexist with farmers of small holdings. He said conflicts in the past were the result of faulty policy which pitted poor farmers against large corporations.

He said because soil in the Northeast is so poor and salinated, eucalyptus may be the best species for the area.

Large-scale additional financing will be necessary to pay for plantations.

But Kasem said Thailand stands with the G-77 in opposition to the Global Environmental Facility in its present form.

The facility is administered by the World Bank, the UN Development Programme, and the UN Environment Programme, and was restructured after complaints from G-77 countries that it was dominated by wealthy countries.

"Developing countries still don't have equal weight. Borrowers have less say than donors, so what we want is a more balanced system for the control of financing," Kasem said.

Ugandan President Rejects Polarized Debate

EA1406094592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In his statement to the conference, President Yoweri Museveni rejected the bipolarisation of the debate on how to save the environment, saying that the atmosphere is not divided into two compartments but is one. It was therefore, he declared, wrong to divide the debate along the lines of north and south.

He said those destroying the earth can be put into two main categories. The first category is of those who are ignorant and are not aware that they are destroying the environment and those who know that they are destroying it but who do not have the means or the knowledge to [words indistinct]. The second category is of the profit seekers who know what they are doing, have the means to stop it, but are not willing to do so because it would reduce their profit. Most of the first group live in the south while most of the second group live in the north. However, President Yoweri Museveni point out that a large population of the people in the North are not part of the profit seekers who are destroying the environment. The solution, therefore, lies in having the environmentally conscious people of the South and of the North to get together to discipline the profit seekers and to educate and sensitize the ignorant.

Mr. Museveni also rejected the notion that if the North does not give money to the South to protect the environment, the people of the south would cut their trees and deplete their forests. He said the people in the South will protect their trees and environment resources because they need them. Mr. Museveni cautioned however, that the power centers in the North do have a moral obligation to assist the South because many of these people were in charge of many of the countries of the South until only recently, so much of the degradation in the South was actually started by them.

The president welcomed the convention on biodiversity, saying that he was happy to know that the forests of Uganda actually belong to Uganda and anyone who wants to benefit from them will have to pay for their use. He informed the conference that Uganda has drawn up an environment action plan to be backed by an

environment protection law. He called on the world community to seriously carry out research into the use of solar energy which, he said, is clean and available in abundance. [passage omitted].

Accord Reached on Forests, Disagreements Noted

PY1306053292 Brasilia Voz do Brazil Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Celso Lafer believes that during a meeting convened for tonight, the heads of delegations will reach an agreement on points in Agenda 21 on which there are still disagreements.

One of the most controversial items of the document, the item on forests, was approved by Rio-92 delegates today. The agreement on forests represents a balance between environment and development. Foreign Minister Celso Lafer explained the point:

[Begin recording] The agreement is important because it conciliates concepts of and interests in the role of forests among the other questions in the conference. There is a clarification of the role of forests in sustainable development. Forests have a role in the environment and a role in development. Delegates found a balanced proposal and put together the chapters on forests, environment, and development. [end recording]

Disagreements still persist on financial issues, environmental programs, and the atmosphere.

Regarding the latter, the problem is between Europeans, who want the use of less-polluting technologies in oil exploration, and Arabs, who do not accept such restrictions. Minister Celso Lafer expects that during a meeting scheduled for 2300 tonight, the heads of delegations at Rio-92 will end up reaching an agreement on these points.

Collor Receives Major, Rutskoy, Mascarenhas

PY1306172592 Brasilia Voz do Brazil Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Before the conference opening this morning, President Fernando Collor received some world leaders.

Before opening the plenary session of the summit of heads of state and governments at Rio-92, President Fernando Collor received British Prime Minister John Major, Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, and Cape Verde Islands President Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro at his Riocenter offices. In addition to the environmental questions being discussed at the conference, the leaders analyzed bilateral relations between Brazil and the three countries.

The Russian vice president invited President Collor to visit his country on behalf of President Boris Yeltsin. The Brazilian president thanked [UK] Prime Minister John Major for his support during the foreign debt

negotiations with the IMF and the Paris Club, asking for similar support in the negotiations with private banks.

Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy said trade relations must increase in the coming years with the end of the East-West conflict and the end of barriers blocking the access of foreign capital to Russia, which will receive an estimated \$4.5 billion in investments during 1992.

The Cape Verde president also invited President Collor to visit his country, stressing that political cooperation will be essential to implementing Rio-92 decisions.

Receives Mozambique's Chissano

MB1206131792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Yesterday President Joaquim Chissano was received by his Brazilian counterpart Fernando Collor de Mello at the Riocenter building where the world environment conference is being held. The two statesmen reviewed issues relating to the conference and bilateral cooperation. President Chissano also met with a group of 23 Mozambican students from various Brazilian states. The meeting dealt with the students' concern over scholarships and lack of information on Mozambique.

Turkish, UK Leaders Discuss Cyprus, Iraq

TA1206064092 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network
in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Report by Serdar Dimli from Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, who is in Rio de Janeiro for the Earth Summit, met with British Prime Minister John Major last night. Demirel spoke to reporters after the meeting.

Demirel said that they discussed the Cyprus question among other issues. He recalled that certain talks will be held under the auspices of the UN secretary general this month. Demirel said: We are very positive. We are not the ones who do not want an agreement. We have always supported a sensible, just, and viable agreement. If there are conditions for such an agreement, we will continue to support it. The problem is between the two communities on the island.

Prime Minister Demirel recalled that Britain will soon be the term chairman of the EC and stressed the importance Turkey attaches to becoming a full member of the Community and of the Western European Union.

Demirel stated that Turkish-British relations are on a good level and said that in the meeting he thanked Britain for the support it has been extending Turkey in connection with terrorism and other issues. He went on to say that they also discussed the situation in northern Iraq and that Britain favors the extension of the Poised Hammer mandate in the region. Demirel said: Britain also shares the view that the situation in northern Iraq is

not stable. No one knows what Saddam will do next or whether he will attack the people in northern Iraq. While international help is being sought in other parts of the world, such as Nagorno-Karabakh and Bosnia-Herzegovina, it is obvious that if the Poisoned Hammer is no longer there, it will be difficult to again summon world help to northern Iraq in the case of developments. Demirel stressed that the Turkish Grand National Assembly will decide whether the Poisoned Hammer will continue to stay in the region.

The prime minister also noted that the situation is still unclear regarding the relations between the Iraqi Administration and the assembly set up in northern Iraq following the elections there. He stressed that Turkey is opposed to the division of Iraq. This country must integrate with the international community as soon as possible, he said, but given the existing Iraqi Administration, progress in that direction seems to be difficult.

Demirel said that the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh is one of trying to usurp land through force and bloodshed. He added that in his meeting with the British prime minister, he stressed how wrong this is. Demirel pointed out that there will be an erosion in the prestige of organizations such as the CSCE and the United Nations if they fail to reach a peaceful solution to the problems in Nagorno-Karabakh and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In his statement, Prime Minister Demirel discussed environmental issues as well. He pointed out that the world population stands at 5 billion today and is expected to reach 11.5 billion in the year 2050. The world does not seem capable of carrying the load of such a big population, he said, therefore humanity is in a state of alert and attaches great importance to environmental issues. That is the reason why we consider the Earth Summit in Rio an important meeting, he added.

Demirel pointed out that pollution and environmental destruction is greatly affecting Turkey. For the solution of environmental problems, he said, the first thing is for people to become aware of these problems. Again, it would be in the interest of the people themselves to protect the environment, he stressed.

Demirel will address the Earth Summit today.

Turkey's Demirel Meets With Kohl, Menem

TA1206202792 Ankara Türkiye Radyolari Network
in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is continuing his bilateral contacts with the heads of state attending the Earth Summit in Rio. Meral Celebioglu from the Turkish Radio and Television team in Rio reports that Demirel held a meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Answering a question after the half-hour meeting, Demirel said that his meeting with Kohl was very positive. Noting that the German arms embargo against Turkey was also discussed at the meeting, Demirel added that he thanked Kohl for having lifted the

embargo. Pointing out that there are no more problems between the two countries, Demirel said that bilateral relations will be as good in the future as they were in the past.

Demirel is currently holding a meeting with Argentinian President Carlos Menem.

Chile's Aylwin Meets Mexico's Salinas

PY1306121892 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Live Relay from Rio de Janeiro UNCED conference by Manuela Robles]

[Text] Good afternoon. Things are pretty difficult here, not because the Earth Summit is poorly organized or because of a lack of information and facilities for the press, but because distances are considerable. It takes two hours to travel from the airport to the conference hall, and it takes an hour to send information out from the place where President Aylwin is holding his meetings.

This afternoon President Aylwin met with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who said that he was very interested in talking to the Chilean president. He said that economic relations between the two countries are as good as their political relations and that the results of the Earth Summit are very encouraging. Salinas de Gortari reaffirmed his country's political commitment to the preservation of the environment and its readiness to move from words to action.

President Salinas de Gortari was asked about the status of the free trade agreement that Mexico is negotiating with the United States, because depending on the outcome of these talks Chile will also begin negotiating a similar agreement. The Mexican president answered:

[Begin recording] [Salinas de Gortari] I discussed the subject with President Aylwin. Since we are sharing experiences, we have offered President Aylwin all the experience we acquired over the two years spent negotiating with the United States and Canada. I explained to him that the negotiations between the governments will conclude in a few more weeks. The next phase is the signing of the agreements, and then the agreements must be approved by the congresses of the countries involved. As far as the negotiations between governments go, the treaty between Mexico, the United States, and Canada will be ready in a few weeks.

[Robles] [question indistinct]

[Salinas de Gortari] After government-to-government negotiations there is the initialing of the agreement, and the signing takes place 90 days later. [end recording]

According to information obtained from the German delegation, President Aylwin will meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl at 2100 local time, apparently to discuss

privately the status of Erich Honecker who remains in the Chilean Embassy in Moscow.

We have also been able to confirm that President Aylwin and his entourage have decided to move their return to Santiago, initially scheduled for 2030 Chilean time, to noon. The reasons for this early arrival have not been disclosed, but it would seem that the Chilean president will be able to hold all the talks he is interested in earlier than planned which will allow him to leave earlier for Santiago.

Bulgarian President Meets Russia's Rutskey

AU1306141792 Sofia BTA in English 2052 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Report by special correspondent Yordanka Bozhilova]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 12 (BTA)—Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev and the official Bulgarian delegation visiting here took part in the work of the UN Conference on Environment and Development and held their first meetings on a bilateral basis. This morning Dr. Zhelev met with Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskey. Their 50-minute discussion focused on the downward trend in bilateral relations, president's spokesman Valentin Stoyanov said. Both sides stressed that the current situation is unnatural. They also discussed the new treaty Bulgaria and Russia are to sign. Specifying the issues discussed at the meeting, Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganey said: "We raised urgent issues related to the development of relations with Russia." On July 1 the Bulgarian foreign minister will visit Moscow. "In this connection we agreed to send a delegation which will include representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Trade, Industry, of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and businessmen. They will survey, together with the Russian side, the development of relations so far and the new vistas opening up before them," Mr. Ganey said. "We raised the question of Bulgaria's participation in the so-called 'triangle operations' and of speeding up work on the treaty for friendship and cooperation which will be signed by Presidents Zhelev and Yeltsin. We expressed our wish to see it signed the soonest possible. This was a very important meeting," Foreign Minister Ganey said.

The Bulgarian head of state signed the Biodiversity Convention, which generated many disputes due to the refusal of the United States to sign it so far. Dr. Zhelev and Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganey also signed the Climate Changes Convention already initialled by Minister of the Environment Valentin Vasilev on June 5.

For the BTA Dr. Zhelev made the following assessment of the Biodiversity Convention: "Bulgaria is one of the countries going through a period of crisis due to the transition from totalitarianism to democracy and from a centrally-planned to a market economy. For these reasons Bulgaria will be exempt for a certain period from

payments under this convention and will start them when it has the means. But we believe it is a question of principle to sign it."

The minister of the environment said for BTA: "I have followed closely the preparation of the convention because I am in charge of its implementation in Bulgaria. Bulgaria's interests are protected in it and at the same time it is exempt from the large payments to the developing nations, which are incumbent on the advanced nations. We can make voluntary contributions under this convention. Bulgaria enjoys a relaxed status on the Climate Changes Convention, too. For the time being it will not make contributions to the funds by which the advanced countries will help the developing ones. We achieved relaxed requirements which are very much in Bulgaria's interest."

President Zhelev will deliver a speech at the final session of the Earth Summit tomorrow.

Leaders Still Arriving, Major Departs 12 June

Iran's Habibi Arrives

LD1206154592 Tehran IRIB Television First
Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Excerpt] First Vice President Habibi arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this morning to participate in the UNCED. On his arrival he announced: At this conference, the Islamic Republic of Iran will be seeking to raise environmental issues alongside balanced development. He added: The important point that we will be referring to at the UNCED is the relationship between the environment, mankind, and God. [passage omitted]

Bulgaria's Zhelev, Delegation Arrive

AU1206095492 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Report by special correspondent Yordanka Bozhikova]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 12 (BTA)—President Zhelyu Zhelev of Bulgaria and the delegation he leads arrived here last night. The Bulgarian head of state will attend the plenary sittings of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and will meet with the leaders of other delegations. Bulgaria is expected to sign the Biodiversity Treaty today. Environment Minister Valentin Vasilev, who arrived here a week ago, already signed the Climate Changes Convention.

Cypriot President Arrives

NC1206151092 Nicosia Cyprus Broadcasting
Corporation Radio Network in Greek 1400 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Text] Cyprus President Yeoryios Vasiliou will have contacts with foreign heads of state and government in Rio de Janeiro on the sidelines of the UNCED. President Vasiliou arrived in Rio this morning accompanied by the

foreign minister and will address the summit tomorrow. The president will leave on Monday [15 June] for New York, where he will hold a meeting with the UN secretary general on 18 June.

ROK Prime Minister Arrives

SK1206042892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 11 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Chon Won-sik has instructed Korean delegates to the earth summit to review the nation's environmental policies in accordance with the results of the summit.

Meeting the delegates shortly after arriving here, Chon said that he would try to launch a high-level body specializing in environmental measures in the government and review all environmental policies after returning to Seoul.

Among the delegates present were Environment Minister Kwon Ui-hyok.

Ambassador Kwon had recommended setting up such a high-level body, reviewing environmental policies and producing more specialists in environmental affairs.

Noting that the 178 countries participating in the summit differed over financial aid and transfers of technologies, even though they had agreed in principle to protect the environment, Chon asked Korean delegates to remain neutral on the issue of financial support, keeping in mind that Korea belongs to a leading group of developing countries.

Praising the efforts of the delegation for helping Korea be elected a vice chairman for the Asian region, Chon said Korea was successfully playing the role of a mediator between industrialized and industrializing countries.

After the talks, he met 20 representatives of Korean residents here and attended a reception hosted by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Chon is scheduled to give a keynote speech to the conference Saturday.

Botswana's President Arrives

MB1206194892 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this morning to attend the UN Conference on Environment and Development. The summit began this morning.

Sir Ketumile, accompanied by Lady Masire and the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, was met at the airport by [words indistinct] and Botswana's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Kingsley Sebele.

At the hotel where he will be staying with the whole delegation, Sir Ketumile was received by Botswana's

permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Lekwaila J. Legwaila. [passage omitted]

President Masire will address the summit tomorrow afternoon. He is expected to sign a convention on climate changes, the second convention to be signed by Botswana. The first, a convention on biological diversity, was signed by [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

British Prime Minister Departs

PY1306054292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Summary] British Prime Minister John Major has already left Rio de Janeiro. He boarded a plane for London this afternoon.

13 June Proceedings

Summary of Speeches, Remarks at 13 Jun Session PY1306130192

[Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro TVE Television in Portuguese at 1217 GMT on 13 June recommences coverage of the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro.

At 1218 GMT, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif begins to speak. He says he is addressing the conference in the name of the Group of 77. He notes that Agenda 21 was created to allow for a just sharing of resources at an international level. He says that the elimination of poverty, one of the worst international problems, will be attained through a more just sharing of the wealth. He suggests the following international goals: cooperation to overcome economic differences, development with an ecologic dimension, eradication of poverty, and a regeneration of the environment.

At 1230 GMT, Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt begins to speak. He says that reducing poverty in the world will be the most effective way to clean the environment. He says it is the moral duty of all developed countries to adhere to the 0.7 percent aid objective, adding that Sweden will allot more than that amount. He notes that some of the problems of the former USSR must be addressed, such as the safety of nuclear reactors.

At 1238 GMT, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-jabir al-Sabah begins to speak. He notes that his country recently was the scene of one of the largest ecological catastrophes ever, adding that he mentions this as a need to combat such disasters in the future. It is the duty of the international community to adopt all appropriate measures to prevent the deliberate destruction of the environment, he adds.

At 1246 GMT, Mauritanian Prime Minister Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubaker begins to speak. He says that the developing countries must recognize the fact that they partly share responsibility in the degradation of the environment, particularly in the abuse of the forests.

At 1256 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor reminds speakers of the 7-minute time limit on speeches.

At 1258 GMT, Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou Barkat begins to speak. He notes that economic development cannot be disassociated from preserving the environment, adding that it is important that rich countries take a step forward in considering the problems of poor countries.

At 1307 GMT, Argentine President Carlos Menem assumes the role of conference moderator.

At 1307 GMT, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori begins to speak. He stresses three points: Peru is one of the countries with the most tropical forests and greatest biodiversity; Peru is not poor, but it is an impoverished country as a consequence of a corrupt political system that is beginning to be corrected; and finally, it is the world's largest producer of coca leaves, the main component of cocaine. Fujimori says that aid to coca-producing countries must not be considered as aid to the Third World or the poor. He asks that all countries end the failure of the world's antidrug policies. Only by eliminating poverty will we defeat drug trafficking and protect the environment, he adds.

At 1314 GMT, General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, begins to speak. His presence at the conference as representative of four central African countries "demonstrates that we want to create international cooperation to ensure the future of all, the North and South," he says. Kolingba notes that his country has a park with a complex ecosystem, which he would like to see administrated in partnership.

At 1322 GMT, Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora begins to speak. He notes that included in Agenda 21 is a Bolivian proposal creating a fund for the development of the Latin American Indian peoples. He says that in order to clean the environment, nations must begin a new way of thinking.

At 1330 GMT, Argentine President Menem announces that the roundtable discussion scheduled for 2000 GMT has been changed to 1800 GMT, and that those scheduled to speak in the afternoon will speak after the roundtable talk.

At 1331 GMT, ROK Prime Minister Chong Won-sik begins to speak. He notes that in a world of true partnership for sustained development, responsibility must be fairly shared. He adds that he expects the developed countries will lead this global strategy given their responsibility and technological progress. He says that in 1993 Korea will host a convention on a new path for development, which he hopes will be an opportunity to harmonize development with the environment. He calls on leading countries in Asia to establish regional ecological cooperation.

At 1341 GMT, Obed Mfanyana Dlamini, prime minister of Swaziland, begins to speak. He says that Swaziland, like many African countries, is suffering from overpopulation, and a need for energy and potable water. Swaziland is committed to solving these problems, he says, but notes that aid is needed. He thanks conference participants for agreeing to organize a conference on the drought.

At 1350 GMT, Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of Spain, begins to speak. He says that developing countries cannot be asked by developed countries to stabilize their carbon dioxide emissions while developed countries, who created the problem, do not decisively solve this problem. He notes that the solution must be a global one, and that isolated policies will not work. An efficient distribution of wealth within a sustainable development framework is necessary, Gonzalez says. He notes that Spain has tripled its development in the past 10 years and is aware of its limitations.

At 1402 GMT, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf begins to speak. He says that Southern countries need new technologies and cooperation to develop new technologies. We can no longer preserve the environment without economic support. "We do not need a GATT, but a GAS, a general agreement on solidarity," he says.

At 1411 GMT, Stanislav Shushkevich, chairman of the Supreme Soviet in Byelarus, begins to speak. He describes the effect of the Chernobyl nuclear accident on Byelarus. Thus we uphold nuclear control, and the promotion of clean technologies, he says. He says the country is trying to reduce its military by 80,000 personnel. He says that although Byelarus has many costs related to the problems caused by Chernobyl, the country is willing to adhere to Agenda 21.

At 1419 GMT, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky begins to speak. He notes that although the infant death rate worldwide is decreasing, there remain problems with overpopulation, the scarcity of potable water, and the differences between the rich and the poor. A global partnership is necessary to solve problems; I am sure that to be successful changes are necessary in the economic structures of countries, he adds. He says that non-renewable fossil fuels can no longer be used so extensively, and calls nuclear energy dangerous. The tropical forests of the South require immediate attention, he says. No one came to the conference expecting simple answers to the problems, he notes. We are feeling strong challenges and we have a great responsibility to future generations, Vranitzky says.

At 1428 GMT, Nicaraguan President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro begins to speak. She says that within the next few months Nicaragua will sign an agreement to control and eliminate toxic and nuclear wastes. She says that the North-South understanding cannot be based solely on the development of certain areas. She urges the world to solve conflicts peacefully.

At 1436 GMT, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi begins to speak. Due to the wildlife in his country, Mwinyi says, large national parks are set aside for tourism, which is a great sacrifice given the great demand for land for agricultural purposes. Developing countries will require additional resources to implement a sustainable development, he notes.

At 1445 GMT, Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, begins to speak. She says that the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties will not be important if all countries do not sign them. The rich will have to change their consumption habits, she says, otherwise the poor will be landlocked in poverty. She regrets the lack of financial commitments made at the conference, adding that Norway, as the eighth largest contributor to the UN system, has set its own contribution goal of 1.5 percent rather than the 0.7 percent of countries' gross domestic product agreed upon at the conference. She urges other countries to increase their efforts and make larger contributions so that Agenda 21 goals will be achieved. "I hope that the important decisions that were not made at this Rio summit will be made in the United Nations," Brundtland notes.

At 1455 GMT, French President Francois Mitterrand begins to speak. He notes that France created a system to use satellites to observe the planet, and established an observatory in the Sahara. He says all countries should have access to space data applicable to the environment. He notes that the role of the countries of the North must preserve and restore their own territories; they must not damage Southern countries. France supports the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, and the forestry initiative. He says an agreement must be reached for potable water, and he expressed surprise that this has not yet been outlined. He says Southern countries are not exempt from the duty of preserving the biosphere. He urges developed countries to contribute 0.7 percent of their GDP to the effort. He notes that the EC is united on the environment. Eastern Europe suffers from poorly managed industrialization, he notes. "The peoples of the South must understand that ecology is not a luxury," he says. Mitterrand notes that education can play an essential role, and must be a priority for all countries. He says that drugs, violence, and crime are "the worse agents of pollution."

At 1514 GMT, Cardinal Angelo Sodano, secretary of state of the Holy See, begins to speak. Based on the concept that all men are brothers, we must put into practice an effort for solidarity. He notes that it is not morally justifiable for some to want to impose a restriction on the poor regarding the number of children they may have.

At 1523 GMT, Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds begins to speak. He says that developed countries must lead the way in maintaining a sustainable development and environmental preservation. Ireland is willing to participate, he says, especially in finding new energy for steel mills to replace coal. He offers the experience of

Ireland's environmental protection agency to other countries who wish to form similar programs.

At 1533 GMT, Chilean President Patricio Aylwin begins to speak. Chile wants economic growth with social justice and environmental preservation, he says. Whoever pollutes must pay, Aylwin adds. He mentions the pressures which exist on the trade barriers imposed by the industrialized countries on the developing countries. He says that cooperation, solidarity, and hard work are necessary.

At 1543 GMT, Bulgarian President Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev begins to speak. He says Bulgaria supports the idea of exchanging debt for ecological programs, and notes that everyone must play a role in solving the Earth's problems.

At 1550 GMT, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe begins to speak. He hopes all countries will contribute to preventing further environmental destruction and to adopting measures to fight desertification and to preserve the rivers. "The time has come for the North to pay a fair price for natural resources," he says. The flow of resources from South to North must also stop, he adds. Technology transfer from North to South is necessary, he notes.

At 1602 GMT the session goes into recess. Brazilian President Collor notes that the session will reconvene at 1700 GMT. He also notes that the scheduled speech by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will not be broadcast from Japan, but that a copy of his speech will be distributed to conference delegates.

At 1811 GMT, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali begins speaking. He says that what is important is what comes after this conference, and that the United Nations will be at the disposal of governments to continue with the follow-up work.

At 1813 GMT, UN Secretary General of the UNCED Maurice Strong begins to speak. There is no doubt that we must be satisfied with the achievements of this conference, he says, but we cannot be complacent and must do concrete things in the future. He calls on the world leaders for political commitments on the issues discussed.

The session begins with a roundtable discussion and speeches by officials who speak on behalf of different regions of the world.

At 1817 GMT, Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire begins to speak on behalf of the African states. He notes that African nations will support Agenda 21. Masire says trade imbalances are causing problems, and that something must be done to resolve this. In addition, something must be done to resolve the desertification issue, he says. Masire notes that the UNCED has achieved a lot, but also failed in some aspects.

At 1824 GMT, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif begins to speak on behalf of the Asian

states. He says the Asian countries are impressed with the hospitality of conference organizers. He says that perhaps expectations of the conference have not been fully met, but that the Asian countries are leaving Rio with good hopes for a better future.

At 1827 GMT, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev begins to speak on behalf of East European countries. He says Eastern Europe considers the conference the birth of a new humanism. He also notes that Eastern and Central European countries could be helped to find better ways to solve their problems and transform their debts into investments in the ecology.

At 1831 GMT, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari begins to speak on behalf of Latin American and Caribbean countries. "Development based on the abuse of natural resources is not progress," he says. The ecological cause must not be turned into a cause for protectionism or an excuse to blame others, he notes. He says the Latin American and Caribbean countries have long been interested in preserving the environment, and demands that the world show increased attention to the environment.

At 1839 GMT, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky begins to speak on behalf of West European countries. We are not yet sure if we agree with current measures and ideas, he says. The conference is ending with at least some answers for the future, he notes. Sustainability can be achieved only through joint action and with no limitations, he says, adding that only through science and technology will we be able to tackle this task without compromising our individual identities.

At 1847 GMT, Brazilian President Fernando Collor begins to speak. We must create new models for consumption and production, he says. We affirm the need to share scientific and technological achievements. He says the Rio conference is just a starting point that will yield fruit only if we continue to work in solidarity. He notes the problems of hunger and overpopulation. He thanks all those present for attending the conference.

Collor then declares the roundtable discussion closed at 1855 GMT, and notes that the afternoon session will begin at 1910 GMT.

At 1926 GMT coverage of the conference resumes with Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos speaking in progress. He says that Angola is not indifferent to current problems and seeks joint solutions not only to global problems, but also those affecting Angola. He states further that Angola has established sustainable development as an objective, and notes that the measures that are adopted must be gradual, not sudden.

At 1934 GMT, Prime Minister Donald Kalpokas of Vanuatu begins speaking. He says that the deterioration of the environment must be discussed in a realistic manner, and notes that Vanuatu would like to adopt better measures to save the environment. He also says that he is happy to observe the inclusion of islands in

Agenda 21. He says further that Vanuatu supports the idea of a scientific and technological secretariat within the United Nations to mobilize resources for sustainable development. He adds that Vanuatu believes that the intellectual property of Indians was either ignored or underestimated, and states his belief that this issue will require a more thorough analysis in the future.

At 1946 GMT, Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua begins speaking. He says that the deterioration of the environment can only be handled in a global manner. He then notes that his country signed the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties, and adds that the Marshall Islands hope to sign other treaties on eliminate carbon dioxide emissions. He says that his country also hopes for further studies on ocean resources. He then says that the Marshall Islands support the creation of a commission on sustainable development.

At 1958 GMT, Sao Tome and Principe President Miguel Trovoada begins speaking. He notes that his country is happy with achievements and hopes for solidarity between rich and poor countries. He adds that one of the greatest injustices is the imbalance existing between nations, and notes that this is a "scandalous" situation. He then says that matters concerning forests and deforestation demand appropriate treatment as soon as possible.

At 2006 GMT, Kiribati President Teatao Teannaki begins speaking. He states: "We have the responsibility of guaranteeing that the decisions we make today will bring effective benefits for all nations everywhere." He states further that it is unfair that those who produce most of the carbon dioxide are doing less to reduce the damage. He adds: "My government plans to implement the Biodiversity Treaty, although we did not participate in the negotiations." He then calls for protection of the seas, and says that Agenda 21 should have given greater consideration to radiation issues.

At 2022 GMT, Prime Minister Bikenibeu Paeniu of Tuvalu begins speaking. He says that the final texts of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties are weak, and states that Tuvalu cannot compromise because "people are dying of diseases and problems caused by the environment." He then thanks the French president for stopping nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll.

At 2032 GMT, Flavio Cotti, chief of the Swiss Department of the Interior, begins speaking. He says that Switzerland believes that there is no development without protection of the environment. He also says that Switzerland feels that the industrialized countries, the main producers of gases causing the greenhouse effect, must be the first to take steps to reduce them. He adds: "Switzerland has already established its objectives to achieve these goals." He notes that Agenda 21 will result in additional costs and notes that Switzerland would like to help financially.

At 2043 GMT, Finnish President Mauno Koivisto begins speaking. He says that international cooperation

has always been an obstacle, and notes that countries must look for more levels of cooperation. He then states that in addition to national efforts, extra funds from abroad are necessary to carry out activities. He adds that the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties show the path to follow, and calls for immediate adoption of a conference to follow the UNCED.

At 2051 GMT, Guinea President Lansana Conte begins speaking. He says the despite efforts to set the basis for sustainable development, results are often delayed, especially in African countries, due to a lack of resources, the foreign debt burden, and difficult foreign financial resources. On the subject of Agenda 21, he says that he believes additional resources will permit the continuation or development of prospects after the UNCED.

At 2058 GMT, exiled Haitian President Aristide begins speaking. He says that Haiti is feeding its people with their own flesh, noting that many people are murdered every day. He then says that the country is endangered by toxic wastes and environmental deterioration. He says that there is also political pollution. In conclusion, he says that the Haitian people can only be saved with the return of democracy. His speech is followed by long applause.

At 2105 GMT, Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle begins speaking. He says that solidarity is an option for survival, adding that countries not only have rights, but they have obligations. He then says that countries must begin organization of a treaty that will set a basis for behavior and establish sanctions, and adds that sanctions must apply to individuals or companies or they will not have the desired force or effect.

At 2116 GMT, Botswana President Quett Masire begins speaking. He states that the Declaration of Rio, Agenda 21, and the conference treaties are so important that national interests must be submitted to them, and notes that Botswana is tired of the hesitations of certain countries. He then urges everyone to sign the documents on desertification.

At 2126 GMT, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed begins speaking. He states that most countries have destroyed their capacity to recycle waste so they count on poor countries to recycle it. He then says that sustainable development can only be achieved if countries stop saying their culture and traditions are sacred and cannot be changed. He says further that what truly counts is what wealthy countries do, and not what developing countries do. He then says that Malaysia will accept the Global Environmental Facility and its administration by the World Bank, but asks that the administration be more open.

At 2139 GMT, Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasilou begins speaking. He says that concrete measures are necessary to correct relations with nature. He then says that everyone knows that environmental protection is closely linked to economic conditions and sustainable development.

At 2149 GMT, Tofilau Eta Alesana, prime minister of Western Samoa, begins speaking. He says that solving economic problems is vital for Western Samoa and the other South Pacific countries, and notes that although the summit is historic, implementing what has been signed at the UNCED is more important.

At 2157 GMT, Solomon Islands Solomon Mamaloni begins speaking. He says that implementation of Agenda 21 will be difficult and reaching an agreement on it will be difficult. He notes that he will sign the Biodiversity Treaty, and adds that his country will use its natural resources for projects that will yield funds for infrastructure improvement.

At 2211 GMT, Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano begins speaking. He notes that his country is among the most underdeveloped in the world and says that this is the result of 16 years of a war that was imposed from abroad. He reports that the country's ecosystems have become very fragile. He concludes by expressing the hope that the countries attending the UNCED succeed in transforming the world.

At 2222 GMT, the Papua New Guinean representative begins speaking. He notes that his country has signed Agenda 21 and the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties. He concludes by saying that Papua New Guinea supports the decisions reached to create a better world for this and future generations.

At 2231 GMT, Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon begins speaking. He says sustainable development must be based on respect for people. He then says that he insists on the right of women to participate in all aspects of life and civilization. He cites his commitment to the implementation of Agenda 21.

At 2239 GMT, Luxembourg Prime Minister Jacques Santer begins speaking. He states that Luxembourg hopes the declarations and treaties signed during the UNCED will consecrate the legitimate rights of nations, and that there will be successive protocols. He then proposes technical cooperation with other countries. He notes that Luxembourg has adopted two measures to help development: the allocation of more and more of its gross domestic product to development and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

At 2247 GMT, Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano begins speaking. He says that those who have something must share with those who do not. He also calls for clear ecological criteria. Serrano then says the cost of maintaining forests should be shared, and welcomes financial help for developing countries.

At 2257 GMT, Guyanan President Desmond Hoyt begins speaking. He says that development programs cannot be separated from environmental programs. He adds that an awareness of global interconnections led Guyana to sign the Biodiversity and Climate Change Treaties, Agenda 21, and the Declaration of Rio. He

notes, however, that no matter how important they may be, these documents are not enough to meet the needs of the world.

At 2307 GMT, Surinamese President Ronald Venetiaan begins speaking. He says that Agenda 21 and the Declaration of Rio represent an important step in global partnership. He then says that a significant step for Suriname took place when he signed the two documents. He notes that Suriname will take an active part in preparing and signing agreements on the environment.

At 2317 GMT, Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan begins speaking. He says that geopolitical and economic problems have created serious environmental problems in Armenia, and notes that the Soviet economic program centered on progress and left other countries behind. He states further that Armenia is seeking financial resources to implement environmental laws, and proposes research in Armenia that could help other countries, noting that the Armenian people and government will contribute to the research.

At 2323 GMT, President Collor closes the 13 June UNCED session, inviting delegates to attend the 14 June session, which will begin at 1300 GMT. He says further that the UNCED documents will be signed at that time and the work of the UNCED concluded.

Pakistani Prime Minister's Address

*PY1406015492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1218 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Mr. President of the Federative Republic of Brazil Fernando Collor, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen: I wish to express my most sincere congratulations and my deepest gratitude for the warm welcome we have received as well as for the excellent measures taken to guarantee the development of this historic conference held in such an enchanting city. I and all the members of my delegation were moved by your generosity, Mr. President.

It is a privilege and a great honor to address this meeting on behalf of the Group of 77. I do so with humbleness, a sense of responsibility, and hope. I sincerely thank all my colleagues who have supported and helped Pakistan and placed their full confidence in my country.

I wish to paraphrase two paragraphs of the Koran: Disorder and destruction have appeared on Earth and the seas as a result of what men have done, and do good as God did good to you and seek no disorder and problems on Earth. Mankind has never had to make such an uncertain and categorical choice as the one it has to make now.

Throughout history, several difficult and seemingly unsolvable problems have been overcome by the creativity of men and collective decisions. We have managed to jointly discuss issues related to war, peace, the threat of nuclear destruction, hunger, natural disasters, the elimination of chemical and biological weapons, neglect, and attacks. Therefore, we can now look to the future and prevent any insidious developments from occurring without being subjected to monitoring hour after hour, day after day, month after month, year after year.

The balance nature has enjoyed since its creation must be preserved by all nations—big or small, rich or poor—in order to safeguard the interests of the future. We cannot make a mistake. We must guarantee mankind's future. In order to preserve the environment, we must jointly implement a plan of action that is realistic and is based on objectives that can be implemented through mutual adjustments and commitment.

In my capacity as president of the Group of 77, I address this meeting with a spirit that goes beyond the interests of the group, the interests of small sectors. As the level of the seas grows inch by inch around insular states, as valleys become lower, as water and air become increasingly polluted, we must simply overcome our disagreements and design common measures to save our planet. We have trod a long path since the Stockholm conference in 1972. We must point out that everyone is aware of the serious threats to our environment. This meeting, the most important meeting of world leaders, is taking place precisely at this moment in our history.

Mr. President: the main cause of the current economic and ecological crisis must now be regarded within the framework of an unfair international economic order that has led to obvious imbalances between the North and the South. If we look back to the 80's—the lost decade for development—we see a somber panorama caused by the deterioration of trade terms for the export of basic goods and raw material in addition to the foreign debt burden, payments, commercial obstacles, protectionist measures, austere budgets, poor salaries, monetary discipline, restricted credit, the negative flow of liquid resources, and incredibly high international prices for the import of the machinery and technology necessary for modernization.

Is it fair to expect countries with such bleak economies to solve their environmental problems? Agenda 21 recognizes the important link between the environment and development. Agenda 21 has been devised to make a more equitable distribution of resources at an international and national level. Agenda 21 is not meant to be seen as a mere list of demands by developing countries, but rather as a navigation chart designed to help us sail away from the current dangerous situation and reach port.

The current ecological and economic situation is dangerous. All decisions made here at the Rio conference

should contemplate an equilibrium between environment and development. Moreover, the era of sustainable development must not lead to impositions by developed countries.

As we resolve to attain the common objectives of this conference, developing countries must be assured that they will have access to technology transfer on preferential terms.

Mr. President: Within the range of issues related to the environment, perhaps the ugliest scar is the abject poverty in which more than 1 billion inhabitants of the Earth live. The alert to the pain cause by undernourishment and the miserable state of and decay in the people's everyday life not only shows a serious threat to the environment, but it comes very late and the world is ashamed of it. This conference must decide to end this threat for once and for all and to allow those in the world who have nothing to hear a clear message from all of us here in Rio.

Poverty will only be eliminated through a more equitable distribution of the global wealth so that there will be less waste, so that there may be greater [as heard] consumption in industrialized countries. Within this context, within these efforts, the developing countries must assume their responsibility for curbing demographic growth to a more manageable level. We must make an effort to control demographic growth even if overpopulation is a symptom and not the cause of poverty.

The contribution of appropriate financial resources is an indispensable requirement for us to attain the noble objectives designed at this summit. As stated in the Tokyo conference and the Brundtland report, 80 [as heard] percent of the resources will come from the South, from the Group of 77, which is willing to honor this commitment.

If we really want this mobilization of resources [words indistinct], we will need additional financing with liberal terms and within an established framework. This regular flow of resources will allow the South to continue the sustainable development process, responding to basic ecological objectives. If our partners fail to undertake similar commitments, expectations regarding this conference will be a mere illusion.

Therefore, we deeply regret that, despite intense negotiations and great flexibility shown by the Group of 77, we will be unable to reach an agreement on crucial issues such as development and the fair distribution of resources unless we make a great effort.

Mr. President: The Declaration of Rio must light all its lanterns. It must illuminate the entire world. It must illuminate our peoples' path toward the future in the search for a common objective. For this purpose I wish to recommend that we establish the following goals:

Let us jointly cooperate in order to overcome the differences that plague the international economic order so

that development and the measures that the developing countries may require can be implemented. Second, we must give development an ecological dimension and decide to eliminate and suppress poverty from the surface of the Earth. Third, we must awaken our peoples' awareness of the need to reverse the process of decay of our environment. Fourth, let us forge here in Rio a partnership and confidence so that we may all work together in order to design and set new paths so that mankind and nature can live in harmony.

Mr. President: We bow our heads before God Almighty and pray for his help, his advice, and his blessing in order to attain the goals established at this historic summit. Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Swedish Prime Minister's Address

PY1406214092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1230 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt at the UNCED, at Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Your Excellencies, dear friends: Let me first express our admiration for the way you and the Government of Brazil have hosted this important conference. We also wish to express our deep appreciation for the work done by Mr. Maurice Strong and his staff during the months of preparation and during the days of work here.

The 1992 UNCED is nearing its end and the world will be wondering what has been achieved and what remains to be done. In my opinion, a great deal has been achieved. Since the Stockholm conference 20 years ago we have gained new insight into the possibilities for combining economic growth and environmental concerns as well as into the dangers looming ahead for this one precious Earth that we all share.

Two decades ago there was a tendency to see a contradiction between growth and environment and to view new technology with suspicion. There was also a corresponding tendency to think that only planned economies could cope with the challenges that lay ahead. Now we know that only economic growth can alleviate poverty, which is only a cause and a consequence of environmental degradation, and that free trade among nations is one of the best ways to promote that growth. We have also seen the environmental horrors caused by the planned socioeconomic systems in Central and East Europe. The environmental disasters in those countries would never have been possible if they had been open, free societies and open, free economies.

Free society, free economy, and free trade are lessons that are now gradually becoming part of the newest international environmental consensus, which is so well

summed up in the concept of sustainable development that was introduced by my Norwegian colleague Mrs. Brundtland.

We can never separate the quest for a better environment from the effort to secure better development for each and every individual. When all the environmental concerns are taken into account, growth will be green and the policies to promote growth will be policies to bring us all the promise of a greener future.

An early conclusion to the Uruguay Round would have great significance for this new job. Reform to make markets more responsible for environmental concerns are imperative in all of our countries. Thus, we can also facilitate production technology changes that use less components and thus, spare natural resources.

During the next 50 years the population of the world will double; 90 percent of this will occur in the developing countries and 90 percent of that will be in the ever larger and ever more congested cities. It makes the quest for growth even more important. Reducing poverty is the single most effective way of improving the environment for billions of people throughout the world.

The key policies have already been indicated, but it is obvious that additional development assistance [ADA] has an important part to play as a complement. It should be a moral duty for all of the rich countries of the world to meet the goal of providing 0.7 percent of the gross national product in ADA. Sweden is and will be one of the countries providing not only this, but very substantial amounts on top of that. I can assure you that we are proud of our record.

The financial demands on us will be substantial in coming years. The economic transformation of East Europe and Russia will demand the most of us. Reconstruction of the Middle East is far from complete. The effect of the severe drought in northern Africa will require additional measures amounting to millions. On the other hand, the easing of military confrontation should provide room for substantial reductions in military spending, including in the developing countries themselves.

This conference has indeed produced important results. It would be wrong, however, to see Rio as the end. I would have liked for this conference to go further on some issues. What has been achieved in the Treaty on Climate Change, however, is important enough. We all recognize the risks associated with the emission of greenhouse gases into our atmosphere and we have all committed ourselves to start implementing, together or on our own, policies to meet the goals of the convention. The sooner we can start the process of presenting and discussing national plans on this, the better, of course, it will be. We must all go forward within the framework of the agreements on forestry and on the preservation of biodiversity. Sweden is willing to make its contribution to meeting the goals of this conference.

Agenda 21 is an agenda for all of us. We are going to stabilize our carbon dioxide emissions and then start to reduce them by, among other things, a carbon dioxide tax that will soon be increased. We hope that others will now decide to move in the same direction, encouraged by the deliberations on this now underway in the EC.

We will make further efforts to develop our expertise and capabilities in the field of (forest) observation satellites. The knowledge gained from space observation is crucial to our understanding of the way our ecosystem works. Sweden aims to become one of the world leaders in the field of global observation for environmental and related purposes.

We will continue with substantial official development efforts and work to get other nations to meet the goals set by the United Nations. My government has substantially increased ADA. The substantial efforts we are making to help our new democratic neighbors in Europe are now over and above ADA. We must and we will solve some of the extreme problems in the former Soviet area. The safety of nuclear reactors are of special concern to us and I can only appeal to other developed nations to join efforts to begin operations dealing with this problem.

My government has established the development of strong national, European, and global policies for environmental preservation as one of its four main objectives in coming years. We are truly committed to greener policies in order to meet the challenges ahead and to live up to the responsibilities we have to the generations coming after us.

This conference, Mr. President, has been a start. It has not achieved everything, but it has achieved one thing. That is far better than [word indistinct] most things feared by so many. We have shown our awareness, demonstrated our will, and made clear that we are ready to act today and that we look forward to tomorrow. Thank you. [applause]

Kuwaiti Amir's Speech

PY1306163592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1238 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah at the UNCED, at the Rio Center Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Arabic with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] In the name of merciful and compassionate Allah, I would like to begin my speech by expressing my (appreciation) to you and to the [word indistinct] who are present here and expressing my gratefulness to the people and the Brazilian Government for hosting this UN conference that is so important. I also appreciate the efforts that are being made to achieve common goals.

I am sure that your wisdom and coordination ability will help all of us achieve our goals.

I also would like to take this opportunity to congratulate UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Ghali and also Mr. Maurice Strong and his staff for the excellent preparatory work that was done.

Mr. President, [words indistinct] would like now to quote some verses of the sacred Koran: Allah, our Lord, has said and I quote: There are some who may invoke his name, who have the Lord's name in their mouths, but in whose hearts Allah is not present, people who pretend to do good deeds when they are actually doing evil deeds.

Perhaps a light translation of these verses will not reflect the profound connotations in Arabic. The idea is to give us a word of caution. A human being, who will always be on earth, is a complex being who does good deeds, but also evil deeds.

It is very good to be here with this large audience, at this large assembly.

The international community indicates the importance it is attaching to these [not further identified] two issues that are interrelated. We want to achieve a pure environment, something protecting mankind's future generations. Among modern problems, this is one of the greatest concerns requiring international cooperation, and joint efforts now are more imperative than in the past.

In the area of collective work, my country, as it always has done in the past, is ready to positively contribute to mankind's well-being.

We are ready to join the international community in the common interest of fulfilling the hopes of mankind's current generation so that all of us will be able to live in a healthy environment.

Mr. President, recently Kuwait was the theater of a great international and environmental catastrophe, the largest ever seen in the world. Millions and millions of barrels of oil were thrown away in our region. In fact, we had an ecological holocaust. Our ecosystem and the world's entire ecosystem were not spared by this crime. In this regard, a report already has been presented to the United Nations.

Therefore, as a recollection of that ecological disaster, I would like to recall here that we must combat the possibility of this type of disaster in the future. This happens when man finds himself in a whirlwind of powerful forces that makes him totally lose the notion of ab ethical and fraternal conduct.

Therefore, from this podium, I invite the international community to take measures and implement all the appropriate legal mechanisms to prevent the deliberate destruction of the environment. This should be classified as a crime and it should be punished as such.

Concerning the other issue [words indistinct], I would like to recall here that Kuwait supplied huge contributions in this area.

Our policy is based on supporting many humanitarian projects in various countries that require assistance.

Perhaps the world remembers that Kuwait had the privilege of making an international appeal at the UN General Assembly to eliminate the debt, but also to make investments in the world's neediest areas.

The Kuwaiti people have generously contributed, in GDP [gross domestic product] terms, to other nations. In fact, the Kuwaiti people's assistance to other nations, in (?GDP) percentage terms, is one of the largest in the world.

Kuwait already has signed the Biodiversity Treaty. Moreover, the Kuwaiti delegation was actively engaged in the preparation of the Agenda 21 provisions, especially those on combating desertification, protecting the atmosphere, and protecting the fresh water sources and the maritime ecological system.

If we want to talk about future environmental pollution we must review all the sources of pollutants and the various sources of [word indistinct], deforestation and desertification, just to mention some of the causes.

Third World countries, including Kuwait, must not suffer further (?depression) of their resources. They must find the right solutions to process them.

Mr. President, the goal of all of us meeting here is to unite all our efforts for the good of mankind. Therefore, we are under the UN umbrella, speaking in the name of mankind.

May God bless all of us and the world.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Peru's Fujimori Speaks

*PY1306193392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1308 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, Mr. UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali, distinguished heads of state and government who are attending this summit meeting, ladies and gentlemen:

I presume that many of the dignitaries gathered here today know my country. I wish, however, to note three characteristics of Peru that I believe will be of interest within the framework of this summit.

In the first place, Peru is a country that has one of the largest rain forests in the world. It is a country with vast ecological resources that possesses one of the largest biodiversities of the world, mainly resulting from the work of its inhabitants throughout thousands of years.

In the second place, Peru is not a poor country. It is an impoverished country because of an inefficient and corrupt political system that has prevailed for decades. We have begun to correct this situation by adopting drastic measures within the framework of a transitional political regime that mainly seeks to achieve the true democratization of the country, with the ultimate goal of achieving the country's reconstruction.

There is no other explanation for how a country with such vast resources and territory and a hard-working people has been unable to overcome backwardness and poverty.

In the third place, Peru is the largest producer in the world of coca leaf, the main ingredient of cocaine. Peru produces 60 percent of the world's coca leaf.

This is how my country's environment also is being destroyed. Between 250,000 and 300,000 hectares of tropical rain forest are deforested each year in my country because of coca and migrant farming. Both are caused by the poverty affecting farmers. In fact, 250,000 farmers are forced to grow the single product that has a certain and ever-increasing market: coca leaf.

Under an inefficient and corrupt political system, the illegal production of coca leaf has caused a chain reaction that is resulting in the dramatic development of the Peruvian Amazon region.

We can imagine how much destruction drug trafficking will cause in the future if it is not eradicated. In view of the devastation it is causing nowadays, this is not a problem of the year 2000. It is a current problem.

As president of Peru, I obviously am concerned about the deterioration of the ozone layer and the environment in general. But I want to draw the attention of the entire world to the need to safeguard it from an ecological catastrophe caused by the cocaine empire.

The consumption of cocaine hydrochloride, a terrible drug that destroys youths, also devastates and kills living organisms located in the rivers of the Amazon region, which receive tonnes of sulfuric acid, hydrochloride acid, kerosene, toluene, and all chemicals needed to transform coca leaves into a poison for innocent minds.

The aid that Third World countries receive from cocaine-consumer countries to combat the supply of coca leaf should not be considered humanitarian aid. It is a serious mistake to view this situation in such a manner.

I believe it is necessary to urge so-called consumer-countries on their need to cease being passive and indifferent and to reverse the international anti-drug policy, which is a failure.

As a result of this policy, the arable land cultivated with coca leaves increased tenfold in Peru during the 80's while, paradoxically, peasants were mired in extreme poverty.

All this, obviously, costs a lot of money, money that is lacking for the poor; it is serious because of the cost that humanity will have to pay later if no investments are made today.

In Peru's case, we will be able to defeat narcotrafficking and avoid the damage and gradual destruction of the environment where it operates only by eradicating poverty and implementing a coca alternative development program. Peru, therefore, will wage one of the most important battles against international drug trafficking.

I unceasingly repeat that this unjust battle waged by an impoverished country in crisis against an economic power that mobilizes \$100 billion per year will be won only if rich countries—which are also consumer-countries—become aware of this terrible threat to youth, peace, democracy and ecological balance. Sustainable development will be feasible in Peru only once this cruel reality is overcome.

Mr. Chairman:

The spirit of this summit is not exempt from the political atmosphere the world has been experiencing for many years, that is, the search for peace. But we also should search for a truly harmonious interrelation between man and nature in keeping with the will of the Brazilian president and your own, UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Ghali.

Thank you very much.

Bolivian President's Address

*PY1406033292 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1322 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora at the UNCED in the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] President Fernando Collor de Mello, President Carlos Saul Menem, chiefs of state and governments, UN Secretary General, ladies and gentlemen: The environment cannot be preserved while people are degraded. We believe that man is part of nature; therefore, he is part of the environment. This is why preservation of the environment is the new name for human development. Today, more than ever, humanity is sharing a single ecosystem from which we naturally take the principles of interdependency and mutual responsibility. This is why life and death and other events affect everyone whenever they occur.

At the same time, we are convinced that it is impossible to preserve the environment and human development by disregarding people's cultures because, in the end, humans are responsible for reproducing life within a determined culture. Man should be considered as a whole. Just as we are willing to assert at this conference that the Biodiversity Treaty is an effort to contribute to

the preservation of the basic elements of life, we have the obligation to respect what we can call the cultural biodiversity of the planet.

Based on these convictions, we have proposed on behalf of Bolivia, a country basically made up of indigenous people, to the American continent—together with other countries—the need to establish a fund for the development of the indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. We thought of this fund because we believe that the indigenous peoples are the natural participants in true sustainable development.

We are sure that the initiative to create the indigenous fund, which continues to receive the support of the international community, will soon become a reality because it is based on Principle 22 of the Declaration of Rio, which we are approving.

Mr. President: There is a great deal of talk about cleaning up the planet and I fully share that idea, but I am convinced, and let it be clearly understood, that it is necessary to clean our own heads first in order to clean up the planet because human development and preservation of the environment implies a new way of thinking and a new way of living and organizing ourselves. In other words, it means a new attitude toward life. Let us speak clearly: This is all about the distinguished delegates. In order to change our deteriorated environment, we must first change ourselves and this change involves a need to review some basic principles that were established long ago.

For example, in paying to clean up the planet, the question is who will pay, how much, and under what conditions? As we said in the latest WHO General Assembly last May, we believe that in addition to the foreign debt, there is a historical ecological debt in which things occur in a different way. In contrast with what happens with the debt, the developing countries of the South are the ecological debt creditors and the industrialized countries of the North are the debtors.

Mr. President: We must make every possible effort to prevent the 21st century from becoming a century of violent ecological wars just as wars were unleashed in this century in the search for vital spaces. This is why this conference, which is historic and timely, is so important. All the time and patience invested on the search for agreement on this crucial issue will never be enough.

I am pleased to know that we are making progress and I hope the force of events will show us that this conference will not become a sterile testimony or a new great global hypocrisy. Let God bless our efforts. Thank you very much. [applause]

ROK Prime Minister's Address

*PY1406184792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1332 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by ROK Prime Minister Chon Won-sik at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, distinguished leaders of the world, it is indeed a great privilege to share this very important moment in human history. Our gathering was compelled by environmental priorities. The environment has brought us together. No nation alone can save the environment. We will do it only through a common global action.

For the past few decades, the world was ideologically divided into the East and the West, and economically into North and South. The revolutionary changes resulting from the demolition of the regimes of the Cold War compel us to promote new ways to cooperate on a basis of a global partnership.

Global environmental degradation threatens the survival of the human race and at the same time offers us a great challenge to transcend division and confrontations. Mr. President, the sudden end of East-West tension has contributed tremendously to the wide application of market economies on a global scale. The competition to maximize national interests has, however, been intensified. Globalism is threatened by regionalism, multilateralism by liberalism, and free trade by protectionism.

Emergency strategies for sustained development should not result in unilaterally unfair advantage or disadvantage for individual interests or countries.

In a true partnership for global sustained development, states should have an equal voice and a related fair share, yet always considering historical responsibilities and economic capabilities.

Even though a market economy has proven its superiority in the maximization of short-term commercial profits, it must be reoriented to adequately manage the limited resources of our ecological system. One area of particular concern is the monopoly of critically important and environmentally sound technology.

Devising a workable modality to promote accessibility to environmentally clean technology should be a top priority in the thorough follow-up action program of the Agenda-21 within a market economy structure.

Equally important is the formulation of a durable global partnership, and an equitably way to fairly share the burden. As stipulated in the Rio Declaration, states have common yet separate responsibilities. The developed countries are expected to play a leading role on the global strategy in view of their historical responsibility and their control over financial resources and technology.

Mr. President, I would like to draw your attention to a development experience of my own country. The development process greatly emphasized quantitative growth rather than qualitative growth in an effort to industrialize our nation. We now face considerable environmental deterioration as a result of the pursuit of accelerated development without consideration for the environment. The Korean experience should serve as a lesson for developed and developing countries. Korea has developed environmental measures to improve the quality of life and to accommodate international environmental standards. Considering the ever-growing concern over the environment, the Korean Government proclaimed its charter for the environment in commemoration of the Day of the Earth last week.

In August 1993 Korea will hold an international exhibition under the motto: The Challenge of a New Way Toward Development.

It is my firm conviction that the Taejon exhibition will provide an opportunity to harmonize the environment and development. In spite of its considerable impact on industry, Korea endorsed the Montreal protocol in February this year and joined the international efforts for the protection of the global environment.

However, the expansion of industry and trade, even considering increased energy consumption, is essential for rapid economic growth. It is an inevitable state of development that is already experienced by developed countries. The special situation of countries like Korea, which depend heavily on external economies, should be duly considered so as not to affect development potential.

Mr. President, unlike any other region of the world, Northeastern Asia is devoid of any institutional mechanisms on regional cooperation on the environment, respecting the huge industrial activities that concentrate in the region. I propose that North Asian leaders should jointly work to establish a regional institution to promote cooperation.

The proliferation of neoregional interests should be avoided. We must seek open regionalism to help the efficient follow-up to the UNCED.

Mr. President, we have a unique ecological reserve that, ironically, is an inheritance from the Cold War. It is 258 km long and 4 km wide in the demilitarized zone in the middle of the Korean peninsula. It has been devoid of any human habitation for the past 40 years. This region is a unique area housing biological diversity from critical zones.

While appreciating the particular concern of the United National Environment Program for the conservation of the ecosystem, I propose that a joint survey of the ecosystem be conducted in South Korea and in North Korea in collaboration with the relevant UN organizations.

Mr. President I am pleased to note that the Rio Declaration and the Agenda 21 offer an optimum truce for us all, developed or developing countries in the search for global sustainability. I hope that we will go down in history as pioneers of sustainable development and that Rio de Janeiro will be remembered as the place where a new global partnership based on a spirit of a common desire began. Thank you very much.

Spain's Gonzalez Speaks

PY1406181492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1350 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the UNCED, in the Riocenter conference hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Ladies, and Gentlemen: First I would like to congratulate the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for its effective organization of this conference, and to thank the Brazilian people for their hospitality.

Brazil, with its bountiful nature and its growing potential, provides the ideal framework for a meeting like this. Twenty years have passed since the Stockholm conference in which the world community has been made aware of the environmental problem. Since then, the compatibility between environment and development has been in the heart of current problems. The presence here today of so many government leaders from throughout the world is proof of this.

We must adopt responsible measures to guarantee the conditions of life or simply the life of future generations. But the problem not only lies in the future. Poverty today is the cause and consequence of the deterioration of the environment on many parts of the Earth. In other countries, however, most environmental problems are linked to the methods of production and consumption that characterize the industrialized societies.

Energy consumption is the major source of contamination, and three-quarters of overall world energy consumption occur in industrialized countries. We cannot ask the developing countries to stabilize their scarce emissions of carbon dioxide, while those who, we believe, created this problem by building their well-being, will not contribute in a decisive manner to solving this problem.

The serious problems of which we are becoming aware have created new attitudes among the developed countries, perhaps as the result of their survival instinct, but which are not always in sync with the implications of their way of life. At the same time, some of these concerns may appear as a luxury for those whose only concern is to survive, albeit at the cost of their environment. Such is the case of the destruction of flora, the first victims of which are the inhabitants of countries enduring it.

We consider excellent, therefore, the idea of calling for a world conference on the forests. Two-thirds of the world's genetic resources are found in developing nations, and they are often the gratuitous raw material of a flourishing industry in the developed world. We must defend this patrimony, but to achieve this, we must together look for a solution that will guarantee the preservation of biological diversity.

Mr. President, homogenizing energy consumption per person would imply multiplying by five times the world energy consumption over the next few years. This would have unforeseeable consequences due to the contamination and the greenhouse effect of the residues it would generate.

Environment and development are closely related. They will henceforth become the two sides of a single coin, or different names for the same adjective, as expressed just now by the Bolivian president. No one is expected to solve alone the environmental problems, nor to solve them to the detriment of others. And much less can the most developed countries hope to solve them without those that aspire to improve their well-being. It is of no use, then, to divide the world into two parts, nor to entrench ourselves behind mutual complaints, blaming others for the deterioration of the environment and underdevelopment.

The problem is global, and the solution must also be global, cooperative, and dealt with in solidarity. The different worlds that coexist in the planet use the same atmosphere, as the Ugandan president said yesterday. And since this environment is unique and has no borders, the states and their isolated policies cannot be an effective reference to solve our ecological imbalances.

Mr. President: The challenge we are facing today is that of fighting for an effective and equitable use of limited resources which are unequally distributed and valued. Today we can discuss it decisively and serenely, because fortunately there are no more confrontations such as those that existed for half a century and which provoked an accumulation of costly weapons and futile conflicts.

Thanks to the UN initiative, we have the exceptional opportunity to meet here in Rio de Janeiro—we, who are responsible for the entire Earth—to mutually demand the necessary changes both in the North and the South, allowing us to cooperate on a planet no longer divided into blocs.

Mr. President: In my view, the solutions of environmental problems are expressed today in two essential questions: One, the capacity of the price systems to adequately reflect the scarcity and cost of resources, and two, demographic growth.

Achieving an effective assignation of resources from the perspective of sustainable development requires two conditions: one, to impose on the economic agents all the social costs produced by their activities, and two, to adequately value natural resources so as to prevent

useless expenditures and to reduce the gap between profits and wealth between the North and South.

The world population will double by the middle of the next century, and for this reason a reduction in demographic growth is the key element to making development compatible with environmental protection. On the contrary, problems of nutrition, health, administration of water resources, urban development, and other issues will increase dramatically. To stop this process we must fight poverty, which is the cause and consequence of demographic growth; as Indira Gandhi said 20 years ago, it is the worst form of contamination.

This also demands a cooperation effort, because Spain, which is gaining greater and higher levels of well-being, without having reached the level of other more developed European partners, is willing to actively cooperate, not only with financial resources, but also with the experience we have managed to obtain from our own development process.

We are already part of the industrialized world, but we still have specific problems which are not precisely equal to the geopolitical environment to which we belong.

The environmental challenges that most concern my country are the soil erosion and the water at a quality and quantity adequate for our degree of development and for the norms of the EC.

Complying with those norms, implementing them, (?mainly) the quality of urban residual water, will demand from us an investment of nearly \$15 billion. The issuance of a system of regulations and reserves of water sources enabling us to guarantee ecologic flows in our rivers, the appropriate administration of our urban settlements, and other positive activities will also demand large investments. These problems can also occur in developing countries. This is why the institute for the administration of water resources as an ecologic resource for environmental preservation is an initiative that could be adopted by the United Nations and which my country will firmly support.

Spain is in a singular, especially meaningful position to implement an environment and development system. From this singular situation a greater understanding is needed for the problems and efforts of many developing countries. In the past decade Spain has increased by threefold its aid for development. I would now like to express our intention to again triple the volume of our aid to development during the present decade.

Mr. President: 500 years ago man became aware of the real dimensions of the Earth he lives on. Today we are aware of Earth's limitations, and I hope we will be responsible enough not to transgress and to live on this Earth with dignity. Thank you. [applause]

Byelarusian Supreme Soviet Chief

*PY1406174792 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1411 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Byelarusian Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Russian with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. UN Secretary General, Mr. Secretary General of this conference, ladies and gentlemen.

First, I would like to thank those who have organized this conference under the leadership of Brazilian President Fernando Collor. I would like to thank Brazil for its warm hospitality and for the excellent working conditions. As this conference progresses, we realize that we are all deeply concerned over the future of the Earth. The text of the conference documents and of the treaties on climate changes and biodiversity coincide with the interests of the Byelarusian Republic and of the entire international community. I would like to take this unique opportunity to confirm our adherence to these documents and our determination to comply with the commitments made by us. We accept these treaties.

I have the honor to represent in this conference a young, democratic state that has been coordinating [as heard] the community of independent states. Byelarus is located in a central region of Europe and has been reborn on the world map. Our old traditions, which we have maintained for many centuries and which we can call a sort of native philosophy, have always included a healthy ecological attitude. Our ancestors had more sense and were more rational than us. They lived in harmony with nature and did not lead their society to the brink of the precipice. Who could imagine, 10 years ago, that a system that discussed [word indistinct] and personified the progress of all mankind, would lead us to the 20th century apocalypse called Chernobyl.

To understand the extent of the Chernobyl disaster, I will give you some estimated figures on the damage caused by [translator hesitates] the republic [as heard], because it had not enough control over its nuclear plants. More than two thirds of the nuclear ashes fell on Byelarus and covered its territory. We managed to withdraw 100,000 people from the contaminated areas, but the cruel hypocrisy of the former administration only reported lies to our people and hid the truth from the rest of the world. During the last 5 years, the number of infant thyroid cancer cases has risen 20 fold.

We are not now calling on the world for swift help through international channels. Our suffering people believe that they are in the hands of fate and that we can only rely on our own strength. This is a hard notion, but it is realistic. It has allowed us to develop a national program to ensure ecological security. The program consists of the following items: First, proclaim and implement the principles of nuclear neutrality. Second, use clean technologies in productive areas during the

period of radical economic changes that will prevail during the transition to a market economy. Despite the complexity of the transition period, we are creating a new economic structure for the 21st century. This must be in line with the highest ecological standards. [Third], to reduce expenses in our territory. We currently have a military presence, an Army, that is 3 to 3.5 times larger than necessary. In spite of having stopped using nuclear energy, Byelarus has a large nuclear potential. I am not mentioning this fact because I am proud of it. I am mentioning it as a very sad reality that must be eliminated over the next few years. We plan to reduce the Army that we have been controlling since March. We want to reduce its contingent to 50,000—or at most—80,000 people. This will help to improve our ecological situation and create favorable conditions for Byelarus' civilized return to the bosom of the European family.

We understand the disadvantages of peoples in situations similar to ours. We have always understood the sufferings of others because our tragic history has taught us to understand and feel the problems of others as if they were our own.

Like other countries whose economies are in transition, Byelarus has a legacy. We have to deal with the consequences of Chernobyl and spend large amounts in the military area. Despite all that, we are willing to contribute to the areas of training and retraining. We are willing to humbly contribute to international efforts linked to the implementation of the Rio Declaration and the Agenda 21.

Pessimism and lack of hope must be translated into coordinated actions to prevent further degradation of nature. May each one of us be guided by this principle. Thank you.

Austrian Chancellor's Address

*PY1406133992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1420 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] In 1972, following the UN conference held in Stockholm, U.S. scientist (Dennis Meadows) published his work on limiting growth. Today, 20 years later, we are discussing the same subject. While some of his predictions did not come true, others did. It would be presumptuous and highly unrealistic to say that we can find positive and satisfactory answers to all the ecological and economic problems we have before us. (Dennis Meadows') report states, however, that despite negative and unfavorable conditions, humankind has the opportunity to deal with these problems. He bases his findings on the fact that environmental conscience could have developed rapidly over the last 20 years. (Meadows) says, and we agree with him, that this conscience is the only basis for continued progress.

There are other signs of hope and progress: Infant mortality is decreasing, life expectancy is increasing, access to education has improved, and global food production has increased faster than the population. In absolute figures, however, there are more hungry people in the world than ever before, and their number is continuously rising. This is also true of those who do not have adequate shelter or access to potable water. The gap between rich and poor increases instead of decreases. It is imperative to change this tendency. It has become obvious, however, that it is impossible to divorce economic growth from global environment. Poverty is the cause and also the effect of the global environmental problems. This conference is our chance to reverse this trend. We must use this chance, in the firm belief that environmental protection, economic development, and economic prosperity do not preclude each other and are not contradictory. They are really the two sides of the same coin.

In Austria, we are working intensely on the convergence of these interests. We believe that long-lasting and solid environmental policies cannot be formulated against the economy of a country or in a country that has no economy. We have been very successful. Austria has reduced its carbon dioxide emissions more than any other industrialized country in the past 10 years. We have achieved this because the Austrian economy and our industrial sector became aware of this urgent problem.

We have healthy national policies to protect the environment and the biosphere, which are essential, but we also know that these policies alone are insufficient. Several of the real threats to the environment are beyond political limits and have even been transferred from one continent to another. The cause is often of national origin, but the impact is global. We must learn how to deal with them. We must learn to formulate and to see our national policies as part of the international community's answer to a global problem on the basis of shared responsibility and as a result of our creative efforts. I am convinced that if we are to be successful, we must implement structural changes in the economy and in the social and ecological systems of industrialized countries. I believe many share my conviction that we must seek a new definition of wealth, no longer tied to economic growth. We must seek sustainable growth. We must be serious about this principle.

Sustainable and indivisible development is based on partnership and sharing, on learning and teaching at the same time. We have the opportunity to learn together at the global level. The learning process takes into consideration that we are facing interconnected problems. There is no environmental crisis, development crisis, or energy crisis. They are all interconnected; They are one and the same thing.

The solution to the energy crisis is a fundamental issue that concerns developed and developing countries. Present energy systems, characterized by the use of fossil

fuels and to a large extent nuclear fuels, cannot be maintained in the long term. In our opinion, nuclear energy is a symbol of expensive and risky technologies that should not be maintained in the light of the principles of sustainable development. We believe that we must seek a new energy policy to reduce the energy demand and to increase the use of renewable sources of energy.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we deduced from the debates over the past few days, for the first time in 10,000 years of agricultural and forestry, the intricate balance of our world's climate, of global water resources, of biological diversity, and of other ecosystems is endangered. For the first time, the problems of the Southern Hemisphere's rain forests require immediate attention.

Europe should not be our only concern. We are pleased to report that Austria is allocating an extra 200 million Austrian shillings to bilateral projects, to rain forest protection and to support for its inhabitants. This, however, is not enough. Global solutions must be sought.

No one has come to this conference expecting to find simple answers to the huge and serious problems being discussed here. This would be unrealistic. We are facing very serious challenges and the decision we make, or fail to make, here will affect future generations. Courageously, and with a sense of responsibility and commitment, we must use this opportunity to decisively face the challenge. We must remember that we are only looking after the Earth for our children. We must not fail.

I conclude by congratulating those who organized this conference, particularly Secretary General Maurice Strong. We thank the host country for its efforts to create the conditions that allow us to hold fruitful negotiations. We also want to thank President Collor de Mello and the Brazilian people for their cordial hospitality during our stay in this beautiful city of Rio de Janeiro. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Norway's Brundtland Speaks

*PY1406024492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1445 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland at the UNCED at Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Secretary General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: First, I wish to convey my gratitude to our host government and to Mr. Maurice Strong and his staff for their untiring efforts toward what we are about to achieve. We owe it to the world to be frank about our success and what we have achieved here. We have progressed in many areas, our progress in other areas has not been sufficient, and there has been no progress at all in still other areas.

Two important treaties are open for signatures here. It is important that they become more effective. These treaties will not function unless all the important countries sign them, ratify them, and implement them. We have discussed a wide variety of matters that are important for achieving sustainable development, but we have failed to treat other very important topics, such as the opening of trade, impacts on the environment, and development, with the required seriousness.

These topics are of paramount importance to the developing countries. These issues will stay with us because they are still open, and they will continue to be carefully observed by our voters and our peoples. We must find new ways of holding more negotiations because we will be held responsible for holding them.

Mr. President: There is no way to go back and we must understand that unless we change our course, we will be heading toward a crisis of uncontrollable dimensions. The countries of the North and the wealthy people of the South will have to change their consumption and production habits. The poor must be freed from their exile and humiliation. A fair distribution of wealth and opportunities is necessary. We must also control population growth through methods more effective than those we have agreed on here. We recognize the links between poverty and women's rights. Therefore, we will have to decide—and through our actions show—how effective Agenda 21 will be. Its implementation demands financial resources, and new priorities will have to be established in all countries.

Mr. President: We are disappointed by the lack of adequate financial commitments. The 20 year target for achieving 0.7 percent of the gross domestic product, GDP, as an official commitment will have to be achieved before the year 2000. I can say with confidence that we provide over 1 percent of our GDP. This is three [as heard] times more than the average that countries agreed to allocate. About 15 years ago, we reached the 0.7 percent target, and 10 years ago, we surpassed the 1 percent target.

Therefore, Norway, with its 4 million inhabitants, contributes almost \$500 million. This is more than what was required to reach the 0.7 percent target. In absolute terms, we are the eighth largest contributor to the UN system, and the country that contributes more, by far, in per capita terms.

We have also promised new resources to fight what is threatening the global environment. These contributions are not included in additional development assistance. We finance them through the collection of the highest carbon dioxide taxes in the world. Our support for development has always had an Agenda 21 and has always been oriented toward fighting poverty. It has always been based on health, basic needs, women, children, education, family planning and, ever increasingly, on the environment.

Mr. President: If more countries increase their efforts to improve their contributions to the ecology, Agenda 21 can become Accomplished Goal 21. The road from Rio will take us many miles from here, if we continue together. We will have to distribute costs and adopt several measures to cover a world that is experiencing difficulties. We will have to reduce the refugee problem by preserving peace and fighting hunger and natural disasters. Threats to the environment will be unforeseeable and unavoidable unless we establish, with common perception and responsibility, a way of sharing the cost. Critical decisions will have to be made. I have great respect for the sustainable development committee and hope it effectively revitalizes the economic and social responsibilities of the United Nations.

The very difficult decisions that could not be made here in Rio will have to be made in the very near future. To make this possible, responsible governments will have to unite and work to increase the sense of responsibility of millions of concerned citizens, particularly when the measures that are necessary seem too expensive in the short term. Our main challenge is that the forces of technology and finance have increasingly absorbed the power that should be in the hands of the people, who have the capacity to shape their own future. The idea of a government for the people and by the people is now gaining ground. Choices about our own future will only be possible if the governments have budgets and if they cooperate powerfully at the international level.

Individually, nations are too small to face all these regional and global challenges. If national governments act simply in a unilateral manner on these problems, anarchy will prevail instead of international responsibility and global order. Our global village would thus be transformed into a global jungle.

Mr. President: The challenge of the 1990's is to deepen and widen the forces of democracy and to ensure that democratic decision making also occurs at the international level. Traditional international conferences that reach consensus will only be possible if the solutions that take more time to find can also be included in them. In other words, we need stronger, more secure decision-making procedures.

Mr. President: When we arrive at a final consensus here in Rio, we will have taken neither a small step nor a giant one. The course we will have to take will already have been determined. This is what we will have to face: Hard work, more hard work, and never-ending efforts based on the human conscience and its commitments. The reward will be high: A safer, cleaner, and more equitable world in the future. Thank you, Mr. President.

France's Mitterrand Speaks

PY1306184392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1455 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by French President Francois Mitterrand at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Messrs. Presidents, ladies and gentlemen: each nation conceived, during its initial era, its marvelous myths with respect to the creation of the world, but today destruction is the issue.

After long eras, we are, in fact, the first generations—perhaps 3 million years after our ancestors appeared—to become aware of the physical laws governing us.

We must (?question ourselves) about our meeting in Rio de Janeiro and its true meaning.

First, the Earth is a living system with interrelated parts and, therefore, the destiny of all species, humans, animals, and plants is interrelated.

Second, the Earth's resources are limited.

And third, we must not separate man from nature because nature is the way it is—water, trees, wind, and the bottom of the seas.

Subjected to the elements since the beginning of time, man is capable today of eliminating all life on Earth, thus annihilating himself.

Someday we will be asked: You knew, you were aware of all this and what did you do, ladies and gentlemen? This is the true question of our conference.

Our duty is the same everywhere and for everyone, namely to equally make the Earth that nourishes us our home, our garden, our shelter, and our food.

This is what our century proposes with unequalled ambition. For centuries, our earth has been suffering equally the inclemencies of climate and human furies, and we cannot calm them unless we calm all of them.

How should we define our task? It involves devising and implementing growth and development patterns, both in the North and South, that will protect and restore the biosphere, because the environment is necessary for the various forms of life in all the planet's regions.

Environment and development walk hand in hand. Therefore, we are asking to classify the goals that will guide our action. I can perceive four of them.

First, to become better acquainted with our planet, beginning with the biosphere, which represents a preliminary step.

Many countries have carried out useful experiences in order to contribute to common reflection. I would say that in 1989 France asked to establish a planetary observatory. France also developed a system for space methods, mainly through the European satellite Spot-4 and its detector called (?Digitization), to be used the best way possible.

In Africa, France also established the [word indistinct] and Sahara observatory that is basic equipment in the struggle against desertification. France, along with its

European partners, now proposes that all the countries in the world be allowed to gain access to the space data on the environment.

Second, it would be appropriate to better define the limits of the Northern countries' role or responsibility. I believe they must protect and restore their own territories—water, sea, cities, and landscape—and, in this regard, the government must make an effort. I also believe they must prohibit any aggression to the environment by the Southern countries. This is the goal of strict French legislation on waste exports that also must contribute to reducing global environmental disturbances of the air, the atmosphere, the oceans, and the climate.

In this spirit, Australia and France have begun to protect Antarctica and my country has joined the European project to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions within 10 years at the level prevailing in the 1990's.

France approves the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties, although it would have preferred more customary commitments. Nevertheless, it represents a beginning; the initial impetus has taken place. I hope that tomorrow we will go farther.

For the same reasons and with the same remarks, France supports the Declaration on Forests.

We also will support the drafting of a treaty on fresh water, which is also essential, and we are surprised that this has not been done yet.

I finally hope that the countries of the North will very closely associate with the countries of the South in defining the ecological priorities and encourage the actions of North's and the South's non-governmental organizations [NGO's], which I wish to compliment on this occasion.

Third, the countries of the South, whatever their legitimate development aspirations, cannot be exempted from their share of solidarity to protect the biosphere that is the same for everyone.

I hope the countries of the South will monitor their immediate environment and guarantee economic and technical progress, without polluting like the industrialized countries did in the past.

Thanks to technology and thanks to increasing knowledge, the countries of the South will gain at least one century, but this will only be possible through a planetary effort of solidarity, assistance, technology transfers, and sharing that must be implemented by the developed countries' top leaders. These countries, I repeat here, should allocate 0.7 percent of their GDP [gross domestic product] for this assistance before the year 2000.

France, whose contribution today totals 0.56 percent, is determined to achieve that goal and it also will double its contributions to the Global Environmental Fund and will work to build up the Natural Adjustments Fund.

France joins the European initiative to finance Agenda 21, and it will actively participate in its implementation.

World opinion, which is quite often expressed through the NGO's, certainly expects immediate and thoughtful results from the Rio de Janeiro conference. Nevertheless, this conference must primarily be the beginning of a process that must be furthered and expanded.

We must mark a new encounter that should take place in three, four, or five years.

We must advance the implementation of the program's four main chapters for the 21st century—the Agenda 21 that was drawn up for this conference.

Those who resort to Agenda 21 will have new commitments, and institutional mechanisms will be able to guarantee the follow-up of this work.

France approves, without reservations, the creation of a Sustainable Development Commission, which would represent the first step by that top authority that my country had proposed in The Hague after a proposal made by President Collor, an idea that is not as utopian as it seems.

I rejoice with the EC countries because we are united in connection with this point, and for this reason the UN secretary general [words indistinct] make a yearly balance on the implementation of Agenda 21.

In order not to make this presentation very tiresome, I did not talk about the East European countries that are suffering from both poorly administered industrialization, like in the North, and an absence of infrastructure, like in the South.

The example of nuclear power plants should be enough to modernize the countries capable of acting in this regard. These countries will certainly modernize in other fields.

Any response to problems caused by the environment can only be global and universal.

We know that we still have a long way to go for our viewpoints to come closer, but our encounter will not have been in vain if the peoples of the South understand that ecology is not a luxury for those who have or the countries of the North, and that there is no true environmental protection without development aid.

Ladies and gentlemen, never before has mankind pursued such ambitious goals, but never before was the situation as it is today, involving its own survival.

We will have to explain, convince, encourage, and also prevent. Our first duty within a UN organization is to meet its vocation, that is, to preserve or restore peace in the world. Without this, nothing else will be possible.

Nevertheless, such a duty also involves imposing cooperation against nationalism, mutual respect against domination, solidarity and unity against isolationism, and becoming concerned about the future, as opposed to short-term concerns.

The world greatly requires imposing on everyone a duty of mutual and ecological assistance. We can never (?emphasize) enough the role of education, which, by itself, would deserve priority action by our countries.

We will suffer, in fact, a change similar to the one that occurred during the neolithic period or during the beginning of the industrialization period, a change that could develop during decades or even longer.

The new international order will be the order that will be able to associate disarmament, security, development, and a respect for the environment. It is up to us, the people responsible, to prepare this new order and construct it, preventing and solving the conflicts. Out of this imperative, a new ethic will emerge, an ethic that will appreciate the attitudes of those oriented in this regard and will brand those opposing it.

A final thought: Gentlemen, do you not think that drugs, violence, crime, and fanaticism should be classified as the worst pollution agents and that one of the biodiversities that, as has been noted, should be protected without wasting time involves the cultures and civilizations facing suffocation?

Ladies and gentlemen, this will make the name Rio-92 become a synonym for hope.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Irish Prime Minister's Speech

*PY1406225692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1523 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds at the UNCED in the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, excellencies, distinguished guests, delegates, ladies and gentlemen: It is my privilege to address this historic conference which has engaged so many countries and international organizations in the common cause of the global environment and sustainable development. I thank the government and the people of Brazil for their generous hospitality and for their outstanding commitment in hosting a conference of this unprecedented scale. I pay a tribute also to the secretary general of UNCED [UN Conference on the Environment and Development] and his staff for their enormous contributions to the success of this conference.

Exactly two years ago in Dublin, the heads of state and government of the European Community agreed their first ever declaration on the environment. This strongly asserted the concerns which are essential to UNCED, the

shared responsibility of the world community for the protection of the environment, the need for solidarity with the developing world, and the urgency of action to address major threats to the global environment. These and other important issues have now been addressed by this conference in a series of historically important agreements.

The twin concerns of the conference, environment and development, are inextricably linked, and it is right that the structures and the outcome of the conference should reflect this. It must be difficult for the developing world, whose people are hungry and desperate for development, to be told that it should show a sense of global responsibility. The poorer countries might well consider that the developed world in its time gave little evidence of this. Yet, the fragility of our planet, touches us all. We need the solidarity of all countries to fulfill the vital objectives set for us by UNCED.

Global responsibility implies global fairness. Concern for our common environment must henceforth be matched by an equal concern for all human beings who share that environment. The developed world must give the lead. Against this background, the Rio Declaration is a new and comprehensive statement of basic principles, a code of conduct which we must all now pledge ourselves to respect in our national and international undertakings. The conventions on climate change and biological diversity, which I have signed this morning on behalf of Ireland, are important new steps toward improved environmental management at global level. We must implement these conventions quickly. We must build further on them, drawing on all available strategies.

Ireland believes that the development of new technology is one of the most important of these strategies and should be accelerated. Obsolete and inefficient technology and practices are contributing far too much to pollution and depletion of our natural resources. Improvements in this field should have particular benefit for industry in the developing countries and in countries such as those of central and eastern Europe, whose economies are in transition.

Much in the way of work is underway worldwide to advance technological and other solutions to environmental problems. Ireland is ready to participate in these developments. I am particularly pleased that the Irish and Brazilian interests, with support from the European Commission, are currently involved in efforts to demonstrate the environmental and economic benefits of hydrogen steel technology. If successful, this technology could replace the use of wood charcoal and coal by the steel industry which accounts for over 10 percent of man-made CO₂ emissions from the burning of fossil fuel. This substitution would reduce not only global warming, but also the demand for rain forest timber, and in this practical way assist countries concerned with rain forest conservation.

The practice of flaring gas which occurs in association with the extraction of crude oil is another substantial source of CO₂. These emissions exceed the overall emissions of many industrialized countries. We need rapid development of technologies to deal with this problem. I am aware of efforts in which Ireland is participating to transform these damaging emissions into an economic and clean energy source.

Agenda 21 is the key outcome of UNCED. We, as heads of state and government, have a particular duty to secure its implementation across the many sectors of governmental activity to which it applies. We cannot, as world leaders, ignore the deep concern of our peoples for the environment, the millions of signatures to the Earth Pledge—many of which I saw for myself when I visited the Global Forum—as eloquent testimony to this. Agenda 21 rightly underscores the special role of women in caring for the environment. Guardianship of the environment by women is an important and positive force and one which we must guide and use in our various environment actions programs.

The Irish people have a long and distinguished record of providing practical assistance to developing countries, both through government channels and voluntary efforts. My government has committed itself to a planned program of increases and official development assistance in the period 1992 to 1994. In the face of difficult domestic economic circumstances, I welcome the fact that we have reached agreement among the 12 member states of the European Community to establish a start up fund to support key Agenda 21 sectors. This fund will amount to 3 billion ECU's [European Currency Units] and will include new and additional resources. Ireland will participate fully in this initiative.

The huge effort dedicated to UNCED preparations and the major achievements of this conference will be betrayed if we do not proceed quickly and effectively to implementation and follow up. In Ireland, we intend to use our environmental action program which is already in place as a vehicle for implementing the objectives of UNCED. We have also taken the important initiative of establishing an Environmental Protection Agency. While this organization model exists elsewhere, the Irish experience may be of interest to smaller developing countries. I offer our experience to these countries and assure them that our new agency will be at their disposal.

Mr. President: UNCED is a powerful manifestation of global unity. Science has taught us of the underlying material unity of our world. The great philosophies and religious traditions emphasize mankind's moral and spiritual unity. It is now for UNCED to establish a political unity, to protect our common environment against the many global threats facing it. Let us not fail in this great task ahead of us. [applause]

Chile's Aylwin Speaks

PY1406122092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1533 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Chilean President Patricio Aylwin at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Messrs. Chiefs of State, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of Chile and its government, I thank the people of Brazil and President Collor for their warm welcome to this marvelous city and for their contribution to the success of this important meeting. I also thank the United Nations, especially Mr. Maurice Strong and all those who cooperated in his tenacious and fruitful task.

This conference represents a crucial step toward the quest for harmony between human life and nature. Society is already aware of this quest for decisive progress and is contributing to the joint effort through the meetings of businessmen and Non-Government Organizations that are being held simultaneous to this official meeting.

Never before has an international forum moved so many people and promoted so much participation. Chile is contributing with all its solidarity, offering its full cooperation and its firm decision to faithfully assume and comply with the necessary commitments with the Earth, making development compatible with the rational use and preservation of natural resources.

Chile is already assuming its responsibility. Our political declaration confirms everyone's right to live in a pollution-free environment. It is the duty of the state to preserve nature. Our government is assuming this duty seriously. We are determined to combat pollution and to regulate activities that produce pollution. Not long ago we submitted to Congress a draft bill to protect our forests and to develop forestry. Some 200 million trees were planted in Chile last year, covering more than 107,000 hectares. We will soon propose a framework law on the environment.

For the developing world, the protection of the environment is closely linked to the struggle against poverty. We must all become aware that atmospheric pollution and the greenhouse phenomena are inhuman, as is the deterioration of the ozone layer, biodiversity losses, acid rain, and toxic waste. These are just some of the many factors that do not result in a high standard of consumption but of absolute poverty. The result is hunger, infant mortality, malnutrition, inadequate health services, and a lack of educational and work opportunities which affects a large proportion of the world population.

For us, the protection of the environment should not be presented as a dilemma in the face of development, although it is one of its elements. When we speak of sustainable development, we think of economic growth

with social justice and the preservation of natural resources. We know that this task implies high costs that must be assumed by all.

We believe that the sensitive subject of sharing this responsibility, which was addressed by the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, contains two essential principles that could guide each country's contribution. First; He who pollutes must pay. This answers the basic demand for justice and responsibility. Second; Solidarity. This implies that the nations with the greatest resources—since they have attained a higher degree of development, often through the incorrect exploitation of natural resources—should contribute most to environmental investments in developing countries.

We would like to mention the tragedy caused by trade barriers imposed by the industrialized world on the value-added products produced by developing countries. Trade barriers affect those countries who rely mainly on their natural resources, making them victims of excessive exploitation, degradation, deterioration, and depletion of their natural resources.

We do not regard as serious or inequitable the invocation of legitimate environmental concerns and the imposition of green barriers on trade. We disapprove of protectionism because we believe that nondiscriminatory trade norms should take into account the situation of the developing countries.

On this subject there has always been a conflict of interests. But if we analyze the subject from a human and ethical viewpoint, we will see that what is at stake—as His Holiness Pope John Paul II clearly stated—is nothing less than the life and the destiny of the Earth as the common patrimony of humanity.

The deterioration of the Earth harms everyone and its destruction would mean the end of human life. Since it is a vital subject for all, turning it into a subject of confrontation merely demonstrates our incapability. We expect everyone to use all their intelligence and goodwill to find effective, functional, and fair solutions.

In the past decade, the world has demonstrated its capacity to consolidate agreements that previously seemed impossible. Chileans, through their own modest experience of the past few years, know that courage, imagination, and generosity can reconcile interests and bring about a common wellbeing. We know that this is worthwhile because the path to peace is fruitful. This is why we are convinced that an international understanding on the environment is possible. We can and must attain it. The destiny of humanity depends on it. This conference allows us to look to the future with hope. Thank you.

Report on Bulgaria's Zhelev Speech*AU1406133992 Sofia BTA in English 2026 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Yordanka Bozhilova report: "President Zhelev Speaks Before Earth Summit—Bulgaria Supports the Idea of Remission of Debts Against Cares for the Environment"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 13 (BTA)—"I fully support the idea of remission of debts against ecological commitments, expressed at this conference," Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev stated before the UN Conference on Environment and Development. "We would like this idea to be attributed to the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe along with the developing countries."

In his speech before the Earth Summit, Dr. Zhelev pointed out that a modern democracy, which is Bulgaria's ultimate aim, could be achieved only in harmony with nature. Democracy and nature are organically connected. "Being led by this consciousness and the aim to share the responsibility of urgent measures, Bulgaria signed the two conventions in Rio de Janeiro because we are convinced that each party should take its own share of the enormous work for the solution of the ecological problems, which are equally important to all people, no matter what country they come from, whether it is big or small, poor or rich."

The Bulgarian president also pointed out that all nations should pool their efforts to save the nature as a necessary condition for the steady development of mankind. These are the reasons why Bulgaria should observe the programmes of the Agenda 21 and the principles of the Rio Declaration.

Dr. Zhelev told the participants in the conference that the vicious and destructive ecological practice of the communist regime have resulted in an insane expansion against nature in Bulgaria which in turn has led to an ecological disbalance, to worsened living conditions and severe damages on human health. He pointed out that Bulgaria, which is going through a hard period of transition from totalitarianism to democracy and from a centrally-planned state economy to a market oriented economy, ranks among a specific category of states. Using considerably smaller funds, these countries could achieve much in the sphere of ecology, since they possess an intellectual and industrial potential, which only needs to be organized and wisely used. To this end, their efforts should meet support and understanding. President Zhelev pointed out.

There are no national or regional problems of ecology, Dr. Zhelev concluded. They concern the whole mankind and become global problems of the world at large. The spirit of Rio is the spirit of a new humanism, reckoned with the future development of mankind. As a recognition of Bulgaria's contribution to the efforts aimed to guarantee this development, a round table was organized

today concerned with regional ecological problems. Different world regions have appointed prestigious representatives to express before this round table their own opinion on a global environmental problem. In this connection, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev was appointed representative and speaker on behalf of the Central and East European states.

During the ecological forum in Rio, President Zhelev is expected to meet with other statesmen and politicians. His meeting today with Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo has already been confirmed. A meeting with Iranian Vice President Hasan Habibi is also expected. Several episodic contacts, like yesterday's exchange of greetings with President Bush in the conference hall have their significance as well. The official lunch given by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in honor of delegation leaders provides possibilities for similar contacts too.

Zimbabwean President's Speech*PY1506032092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1550 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe at the UNCED, at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Your Excellency President Fernando Collor de Mello, Your Majesties, Excellencies Heads of State and Governments, Your Excellency Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus Ghali, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Allow me to express my congratulations to you, President Fernando Collor, upon your election as president of this conference. May I also express my profound gratitude to you and your great country, Brazil, for the warm reception which has been accorded me and my delegation.

In the same vein, may I congratulate the UN Secretary General, His Excellency Dr. Butrus Butrus Ghali, and the secretary general of this conference, Mr. Maurice Strong, together with their dedicated staff, for assisting governments in accomplishing the preparatory steps that were necessary to yield this historic conference.

I also salute the nongovernmental organizations, the grassroots movements, and the ordinary citizens for making this event possible.

Mr. President, this Earth Summit could turn out to be one of the greatest achievements of our century, precisely because it represents an attempt to save humanity from the specter of an environmental disaster of worldwide proportions.

All our nations have been meeting in various forums in order to address the current environmental crisis. Heads of State and Governments of the Commonwealth meeting in Malaysia in 1989 reaffirmed their commitment to achieve sustainable development. In their

Langkawi Declaration, they recognized the need to advance policies and programs aimed at combating poverty and achieving sustainable development. They further resolved to strengthen and support the development of international funding mechanisms and appropriate decisionmaking procedures to respond to environmental protection needs, including assistance to developing countries to obtain access to and transfer of needed, environmentally sound technologies.

The subsequent [words indistinct] our meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, which took place in October 1991, reaffirmed support of the Langkawi Declaration and resolved to work for the success of the Rio Summit. We thus come to Rio to contribute toward achieving a global consensus on sustainable development.

Mr. President, I express the readiness of the government and people of Zimbabwe to assume their responsibilities toward the preservation of our planet, our only home together. That, indeed, is a choice we are called upon to make at this summit. It is a challenge which we freely accept in the spirit of the new global partnership, based on the principles of equality, justice, and fair play.

We therefore expect all nations to assume, in the same spirit, their own fair share of the burden and obligations that this crisis imposes on us. We of the South should intensify our efforts in preventing the further destruction of endangered fauna and flora and in adopting measures to stem desertification and the destruction of our rivers.

The North must also curtail its wasteful production and consumption patterns, which have contributed to the depletion of natural resources and biological diversity in the South. The North has also contributed to the excessive life threatening pollution of the planet's waters, air, and protective ozone layer. It scarcely needs stressing that the progress of science and technology and associated production systems, which have brought so many blessings to mankind and in particular to that part of mankind that inhabit the developed countries, now imposes burdens and obligations that must simply be taken up if that progress is not to lead to the unintended, but otherwise inevitable destruction of life on this planet.

We in Zimbabwe, despite limited resources and other constraints, have gone a considerable way towards finding and implementing solutions to the problems of environmental degradation in our country. We have devised a national conservation strategy, which addresses comprehensively all the key issues relating to the environment and threats thereto.

We have on our books laws that seek to assure that the development of key sectors of our economy—mining, agriculture, and manufacturing—will proceed in a manner that poses minimal threats to the environment.

We have also taken determined measures to prevent or deal with the illegal poaching of our wildlife, particularly

such endangered species as the black rhino, the cheetah, the leopard, the python, and the humble pangolin.

We have, additionally, taken measures to improve the management of all wildlife species, including the elephant, which has thrived and multiplied.

In other areas, we are working purposefully and with determination to improve the situation of the environment, both legislatively and by way of moral persuasion, especially as regards air and water pollution, the same disposal of toxic waste arising from industrial processes, the same guarding or reestablishment of our depleted woodlands, the reclamation of our silted waterways, and the development of environmentally safe sources of energy for use by the masses of our people.

We hope, in undertakings in these and related areas, that we can count on the practical support of our cooperating partners of the North, in particular, and the international community, in general. On a broader front, we have signed the treaties and agreements that resulted from the prolonged and difficult negotiations of the UNCED process. These include the framework, conventions on climate change and biodiversity, and the related Agenda 21 Program. This program is the most important policy initiative of this unique international conference. It is a very comprehensive conception and description of the environmental crisis. But to succeed, it will require large scale funding by the developed countries.

We call on all states, but especially the developed countries, on whom, as I have already noted, rests much of the responsibility and the burden, to take a positive attitude and to support fully these vital initiatives. These commitments should also be shared by developing countries, who should adjust their economic and social policies in order to achieve sustainable development.

Apart from the need to formally accede to the declarations of principles and specific conventions already negotiated and agreed upon through the UNCED mechanism, the North—we hope—will accept our call for a restructuring of the world economy in order to enhance the prospects of development in the South. It must simply be accepted that development and protection of the environment are two sides of the same coin. As stated in the World Bank Report of 1992, and I quote: Without adequate environmental protection, development is undermined; without development resources, it will be inadequate for needed investments; and environmental protection will fail.

It is certainly time that the North paid the full price for natural resources and remove existing barriers, which prevent the South from processing and exporting manufactured products. Equally in our relations, there must be an immediate halt to the reverse flow of financial resources to the North, which arises from excessive debt repayments and high interest rates.

These debt obligations, under conditions of stringent market access and declining aid disbursements, can only

be met at severe environmental costs. The South needs to be economically viable if it is to play full role in safeguarding the environment. It makes no sense to mount a campaign against deforestation, where alternative fuels or resources cannot be made available.

An international economic system, which limits the economic activities of the South to the extraction and export of raw natural resources is completely inconsistent with the values which we seek to implement today.

The international community must formulate new financial and technological transfer policies in favor of the South so as to enable the latter to overcome poverty and contribute effectively to environmentally sustainable development. It is within our willpower to make a new beginning. The existing asymmetrical, political, and economic relations cannot simply be atoned for by handouts to the South in order to allow the present consumption patterns of the North to continue unabated into eternity.

These present patterns must give way to a sustainable use of the earth's resources. We believe that, on the basis of the UN Charter, we can together build a new international order, which can serve humanity and posterity well. To that end, we seek the establishment of democratic international institutions and practices to oversee the implementation of our common objectives.

Let us now establish a new and equitable global and political order through which all nations can discharge their responsibilities towards accelerated socioeconomic development and the preservation of a thriving world environment.

Your Excellencies, this summit is about change, change in habits, change in attitudes, change in the functioning of international institutions, and above all, change in global, economic, and political relations for the benefit of all mankind. Let us cause that change to truly take place. I thank you. [applause]

Uruguay's Lacalle Speaks

PY1406221592 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2101 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. UN Secretary General, Mr. Governor of Rio de Janeiro, ladies, and gentlemen. I belong to a generation that grew up during a time when the greatest qualitative changes in the history of humanity took place—that is, the generation which, beginning with the historic Stockholm conference, knew that the world had limits, that the planet Earth upon which we were living could not be worn out and polluted without limitation.

This change is perhaps one of the greatest in the history of mankind, because since creation and up until 20 years

ago we believed that we could abuse our world. This change represents an historic challenge that must be completed. The universal conscience has been taught about this issue, but that is not enough. This awareness is one of the great successes of current civilization, a success of governments, nongovernmental organizations, the media, schools, and men and women, who took this cause for cultural change as a sacred cause. But dear friends and delegates, it is not enough to have reached this point of collective awareness, because I ask myself why 20 years have passed since the Stockholm conference. Will my children arrive in the year 2012 at another conference in order to worry about the environment and to approve declarations? Will we be able to structure a system to protect the environment in such a way that now and in the future such a conference will not be necessary?

The dimensions of the problem do not admit to a regional or national solution. Solidarity is no longer a political option but a condition for survival, and this condition affects states and nations at a basic level. We have a duty not to contaminate, but we also have a duty to strengthen our right not to be contaminated. This issue of contamination that knows no limits, that does not respect the lines we draw to separate borders—that it is a global issue in its widest sense—is something we have dealt with from the juridical point of view, which is the normal attitude of human beings: our rights first. But it is now necessary to look at it from the aspect of duties that complement all the rights. When we talk about duty the tendency among civilized human beings is that duty should be enforced by the law, that duty emerges from the law, and the law among nations is called international treaty.

This progress of civilization is what we must now initiate. Look here, we have 178 nations at the United Nations, but there is no single treaty demanding obligation of all the members—not even the human rights convention, which could be considered a basic obligation among human beings. Not even the Law of the Sea Treaty or the human rights treaty, which have universal dimensions, have been able to gain the support of all nations.

This issue must have the support of all nations. Beyond the important achievements made by the delegates on the treaties to be signed, we have to start to write with juridical sense, because this is what organizes social life, and gives it balance and a reason for being. We need to write a treaty that describes conduct against the environment and establishes appropriate sanctions. This conduct can be on the part of individuals, companies, or nations—otherwise nothing else will not have the force that it must have to achieve the transformation we want. We need a treaty that must have a peculiarity, in that it must not go into effect until it is ratified by all nations, in order to find out who is responsible for nonenforcement. We need a treaty that would question, and would find a solution to, the contradiction between the concept of sovereignty and that of environment—not because

one exists to the detriment of the other, but because we believe that protection of the environment makes nationalities more functional, in integrating them into problems that are common to the great powers. This will give them greater force. We need a treaty that would give the International Court of Justice the necessary power to pass sentence on this issue. In other words, this is the position of my country, Uruguay.

We would like to announce that in the upcoming UN General Assembly we will propose mechanisms to begin legislation on this matter, and will propose that nations begin to write a treaty of greater solidarity, a treaty that would regulate the use of the environment and would punish violations.

This is the only way, through the implementation of the law, that we will be able to enter a stage of concrete achievements. A request has been made for a political commitment, for political will. There can be no greater political will than to begin, after the next UN General Assembly session, to write a treaty, and this is what my nation wants to offer as a contribution to such an important issue. My nation offers the talent of its men, the ability of its diplomats, and the wisdom of its jurists for the great causes of humanity. Today my country, without false modesty, puts this idea at the service of this organization.

My greetings to the Brazilian people and to Rio de Janeiro, so enchanting in its beauty. Thank you very much. [applause]

Malaysian Prime Minister Speaks

PY1406160992 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2126 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed at the UNCED, at the RioCenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro on 13 June—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President: I would like to thank Your Excellency and the government, and the people of Brazil, for the hospitality extended to us.

Malaysia has come to this conference because we are concerned about the environment. We are here to seek ways to achieve sustainable development and to establish a solid foundation for worldwide cooperation on environment and development. We appreciate that if anything is to be done for sustainable development, then all countries, everywhere, must work together. The boundaries of nations do not limit the pollution caused by them. Presently, Malaysia is well able to cope with its own pollution. In a country about the size of Britain, we have a population only one third as big. We are a developing country with a per capita income one-tenth of the developed countries. Our capacity for wasteful consumption is, therefore, very limited. On the other hand, our capacity to deal with our own waste is far in excess of our needs. Our land is almost 60 percent covered with self-regenerating tropical rain forests with

an additional 15 percent covered by tree plantations. Any carbon dioxide we produce we can absorb. If pollution can be contained within the boundaries of a country, then Malaysia has nothing to worry about, but Malaysia has to deal with cross-border pollution. Most developed countries have already destroyed their capacity to deal with their own waste. Not only have they clear felled their forests, but their production of waste is so great that they must rely on the poor countries to dispose of this waste. Malaysia is prepared to do its bit, but can nothing be done to reduce the waste? Is it right that the poor be forced to clean up the mess created by the rich? Should there not be some sharing of the task, the responsibility, and the cost for cleaning up? These are the questions we would like answered at this conference.

For the right answers, there must be a modicum of sincerity and honesty on the part of everyone. We talk a lot about the new world order, human rights, democracy, and justice. Let there be evidence of all these when we try to identify the causes and resolve the problems of sustainable development.

We recognize that man in his pursuit of development is the cause of the pollution and degradation of the environment. We cannot stop development, but we can at least minimize the pollution caused by it. If we are to achieve sustainable development, then we must all be prepared to make the necessary adjustments. But if we begin by saying that our lifestyle is sacred and not for negotiation, then it would be meaningless to talk of development and the environment.

It is claimed that one of the causes of environmental degradation is the size of the population of some developing countries. We dispute this assumption. However, we note that rich, developed communities tend to have low birth rates. If we want to reduce population growth, then we must help poor communities to become developed. Yet we hear from the rich proposals which would retard the development of poor countries in order to reduce pollution. You may be able to reduce pollution, but you will end up with overpopulation, massive in the poorest developing countries.

We know that the 25 percent of the world population who are rich consume 85 percent of its wealth and produce 90 percent of its waste. Mathematically speaking, if the rich reduce their wasteful consumption by 25 percent, worldwide pollution will be reduced by 22.5 percent. But if the poor 75 percent reduce their consumption totally, the reduction in pollution will only be by 10 percent. It is, therefore, what the rich do that counts, not what the poor do. That is why it is imperative that the rich change their lifestyles. A change in the lifestyles of the poor only, apart from being unfair, is quite unproductive, environment-wise.

But the rich talk of the sovereignty of the consumers and their right to their lifestyles. The rich will not accept a progressive and meaningful cutback in their emission of

greenhouse gases because it will mean a cost to them and will retard their progress. Yet, they expect the poor peoples of the developing countries to stifle even their minute growth as if it will be no cost to them.

Excellencies, one of the major issues we are expected to resolve is global warming. Here, one of the most industrialized countries would not agree to cutback on its emission of carbon dioxide at the rate generally accepted by others. Since it is the major source of industrial pollution, its decision has rendered the agreement inequitable and meaningless.

Malaysia has, for several years, been cutting back on the emission of carbon dioxide. We impose a tax of 300 percent on cars with large capacity engines. Even small cars are heavily taxed. But in most developed countries the tax on automobiles and petrol is minimal, thus accounting for the high population of private cars. Surely a reduction in number of private cars and better public transport would not change the lifestyle too much, yet it will do wonders for global warming.

The other issue before us is biodiversity. The poor countries have been told to preserve their forests and other genetic resources on the off chance that, at some future date, something is discovered which might prove useful to humanity. This is the same as telling these poor people that they must continue to be poor because their forests and other resources are more precious than themselves. Still, we are not rejecting the value of biodiversity, at least not totally. Denying them their own resources will impoverish them and retard their development. Surely, if something is developed from their resources they should be entitled to some returns. But now we are told that the rich will not agree to compensate the poor for their contributions. The rich argue that the diversity of genes stored and safeguarded by the poor are of no value until the rich, through their superior intelligence, release the potential within. It is an intellectual property and must be copyrighted and protected.

Your excellencies, developing countries which met in Kuala Lumpur in April have agreed on a plan to reforest the whole world. A fund for this greening of the world was proposed but the North are resisting this proposal. Perhaps it is considered to be yet another attempt, by the developing countries, to squeeze the rich using the environmental issue. The rich North can only see the chiseling ways of the South and is determined that they will not be squeezed. Yet the North demands a forest convention. Obviously the North wants to have a direct say in the management of forests in the poor South and next to no cost to themselves. The pittance they offer is much less than the loss of earning by the poor countries, and yet it is made out as a generous concession.

Mr. President, we will accept the global environment facility and we will accept that it be administered by the OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] dominated World Bank, but can we not

have a little say? Can we not have a little more transparency in the administration of this fund? Surely, this does not amount to the South squeezing the North.

The poor is not asking for charity. When the rich chop their own forests, chop down their own forests, build their poison-belted factories, and scout the world for cheap resources, the poor say nothing. Indeed they pay for the development of the rich. Now the rich claim a right to regulate the development of the poor countries and yet any suggestion that the rich compensate the poor adequately is regarded as outrageous. As colonies we were exploited; now as independent nations, we are to be equally exploited.

Excellencies, Malaysia is disillusioned about these inequities. In a world that has been won for democracy, we find powerful nations laying down terms even for participating in a democratic process. We find scant regard for the principles of fairness and equity. We find that even the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 have been watered down by the powerful and the rich.

Notwithstanding all this, we still have high expectations of this conference and we would consider this conference on the environment and development a success. Thus, it should bring about a better understanding of the enormity of the problems we face and the need for us to cooperate on an equitable basis. Malaysia will do what can reasonably be expected of it for the environment.

Thank you, Mr. President. [applause]

Armenian President on Energy

PY1406230692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 2317 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in French with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me to greet this conference, which has been called to draw up an environmental code to guide the behavior of nations.

I would like to describe Armenia's environmental status in a few words. Armenia's environmental situation is seriously jeopardized by geopolitical, natural, and socio-economic factors coupled with specific climate and geographic conditions, population density, and intensive and unbalanced development of industrial and agricultural production.

The situation was further worsened by the fact that in times of scientific and technological development, Armenia was in a catastrophic state as a result of age-old and contemporary problems that compelled the country to bolster its economy at any cost.

At the time, when the Soviet Union was implementing a centralized economic policy based on favoring the interests of the central government to the detriment of

peripheral states, Armenia implemented a development strategy that devastated nature.

Energy production was increased without taking into account the capacity of energy-producing resources, without proper and effective systems for waste treatment and disposal, and using environmentally dangerous means coupled with intensive economic and agricultural development methods.

Lake Sevan, the only source of potable water in the area, was used as an energy source. As a result of this action, the water level of the lake fell by 18 meters and its volume was reduced by 42 percent in 45 years. Thus, the only watershed in the region experienced a marked degradation.

Things became even worse after the 1988 earthquake and as a result of the economic and energy blockade of recent years. Spurred by its need to survive, Armenia was compelled to again resort to Lake Sevan as an energy source. For two years, despite the energy crisis, the Armenian Government has refused to start up a nuclear power plant out of concern for the environment. By rationing the energy supply we have managed to prevent the cutting of trees.

I must emphasize that continuation of the blockade is fraught with serious ecological consequences. A further decline in the water level of Lake Sevan would change the climate and the rainfall in the region, while the operation of a nuclear power plant in a seismically unstable area would pose serious risks.

The Armenian Government is enacting laws, creating economic and legal mechanisms for the rational use of natural resources, and searching for funds to improve the environment.

Armenia is not a large country; it does not have a great industry, but it has considerable scientific potential. In 1974 the Armenian Government and the USSR Academy of Sciences agreed to conduct a regional ecological study to draw up a mechanism for improving the environment in cooperation with the USSR. A center for environmental studies was created, but the activities of this joint effort ceased because of the economic and political crisis. The projects were not implemented.

Armenia is at the cultural, social, and geographic crossroads of Europe and Asia. It is fully aware of the need to instill environmental awareness in human activities and of its responsibilities to the world at large and to future generations as far as preserving the environment goes.

I would like to submit to this conference our proposal to conduct, with the help of international organizations, a project that would apply our experience to other parts of the world. I propose the creation of a special commission that would study the situation in Armenia and would cooperate in drawing up a plan of action. I guarantee the support of the Armenian Government and people. In

making this offer, Mr. President, we bear in mind that Armenia has one of the main reservoirs of water in the Middle East.

I would like to conclude by conveying our gratitude to UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Ghali, to Brazilian President Mr. Collor de Mello, and to UNCED Secretary General Mr. Maurice Strong for the exceptional organization of this conference, which will most certainly help not only preserve the environment of our planet, but also improve the atmosphere of international politics. Thank you very much. [applause]

Collor Speaks at Luncheon for Heads of State

PY1306191392 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1620 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech by Brazilian President Fernando Collor at a luncheon in honor of the heads of state attending the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...the Berlin Wall began to be pulled down, all of us experienced the emotion of witnessing a decisive step by humanity. Such is my feeling today at having the honor and happiness of receiving the chiefs of state and government participating in the Earth Summit. Never before have so many and such well-intentioned world leaders been united around the same ideal. Brazil is proud of hosting a meeting of leaders who want a new moment for the life of men. Above all, Brazil is proud of this opportunity of witnessing the expression of the political will of 5.5 billion people, represented here at the highest level. In other words, the world has decided to meet in Rio de Janeiro to discuss nothing else but life on the planet.

In a certain manner, we came here to balance the progress and problems of the 20th century and to establish the basis, which is necessarily new, of a different relation between man and nature in the 21st century and the third millennium. We assume the commitment of acting to reconcile the environment and development, well-being and equal opportunities. As I said, we cannot have an environmentally healthy planet in a socially unfair world. Environmental and social justice matters must be regarded as a political, economic, scientific, and technological challenge based on the historical need for peace and the ethical demand for human dignity.

Environmental preservation will demand an economic reconversion effort that will create jobs, generate wealth, and produce new knowledge. In turn, development must enrich the world economy, reverse migratory flows, provide regional and global stability, and offer conditions for real peace based on universal satisfaction.

As leaders we are forced to face and solve short-term matters everyday. This is more evident in societies that still face the daily challenge of survival. We must therefore work today with our eyes on the future since our mission, as Pope John Paul II has said, is to offer a

reason of hope to future generations. I think that we can summarize in a single expression the reason for this Earth Summit: It is political will.

We are gathered here because all of humanity wants to unite around the concept, especially in the realization of a new era. We have a mandate to reflect, decide, and, above all, to act. We do not have the right to hesitate, delay, or desist. We do have the duty of negotiating, awakening, and making progress. This is the path we are now beginning to walk, with confidence and determination. In the words of a Brazilian poet: Without hope nothing is expected; only what your mind cannot imagine is really nonexistent. It is with this spirit that I greet you, reiterating the pride Brazil feels with the presence of all of you, with the help and grace of God. Thank you. [applause]

Speakers Address Regional Issues in Roundtable

Botswana President's Address

PY1406061492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1817 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech on behalf of African countries by Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, at a roundtable discussion with Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English]

[Text] Mr. President, distinguished colleagues. All the nations of the world, great and small, rich and poor, developed and developing, have come to the end of a new beginning. The UNCED process has run its course. Speeches and statements have been made. The time for them has now passed. We have been exhorted by many statements that the process after the conference is no less important than the conference itself. I speak for Africa, the continent which is the home of a rich cultural heritage, abundant in biological diversity, home of the some of the richest equatorial forests but regrettably also the home of some of the most serious cases of desertification, deforestation, drought, and a plethora of other environmental problems.

This new beginning, which we've just witnessed, is of crucial importance to address these problems. The UNCED Conference has taken historic decisions in the Rio Declaration. It is a document which must be regarded as a step along the road to the Earth Charter, which we have failed to negotiate. Suggestions have been made to start the process of negotiating such an Earth Charter, to be finalized in 1995, on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. A more appropriate golden jubilee for a world organization such as the United Nations we cannot imagine. Africa and my own country, Botswana, will be active in supporting such a process.

Mr. President, the implementation of Agenda 21 is of a crucial importance for prosperity. Africa has argued for and participated in a negotiated, strong commitment for the approval of the historic document. It will be a moment for our commitment to a world free of environmental degradation. The implementation of Agenda 21 with new and additional financial resources has been argued with equal conviction. Those who have to assist in the provision of such funding have argued with passion that such can be achieved with most efficient usage of existing resources. But Africa will move forward, and with determination. The new commitments on debt relief are welcome. More needs to be done. The burden that Africa has carried for so long and the environmentally destructive consequences of the programs for structural adjustment need to be resolved to allow Africa to recover its rightful place on this planet. History must record the solution of limitations that delay the recovery of African economies. Mr. President, the economic imbalances resulting from tariff-related and other barriers is yet another cause for serious concern. The seriousness of our colleagues and brothers in wealthy countries will be put to the test if nothing is done to alleviate Africa's access to the international markets. The UNCED has agreed that the United Nations should establish an international negotiating committee for the negotiation of a convention on desertification. Southern Africa is presently in the throes of the most serious drought experienced in this century. The drafting of a convention on desertification, Mr. President, is most urgent and must be proceeded with expeditiously.

Mr. President, UNCED has achieved a lot. It is historic in its importance, but, I regret to say, it has also failed in some respects. Now that we have made commitments to a new world order and new attitudes, let us implement our good intentions. The implementation process for Agenda 21 is a matter of the utmost urgency. Africa is in a hurry for constructive changes. We have been underprivileged for too long. We have suffered environmental deprivation for too long. Let us not allow ourselves to be harshly jaded by prosperity and fail to see this opportunity for change. Time is not on our side. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. [applause]

Pakistani Prime Minister Speaks

PY1406011892 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1824 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech on behalf of Asian countries by Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED at the Riocenter Conference Hall in Rio de Janeiro—live, original language unidentifiable due to simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President: Allow me to congratulate you on the success of this historic conference. The exemplary

manner in which you have conducted our discussions has contributed enormously to this happy outcome.

Mr. President: On behalf of the 18 Asian member countries, please accept our sincere gratitude and thanks. We are deeply touched by the courtesy and friendliness of the Brazilian people, and we want to thank them for their hospitality, cordiality, warmth, and tolerance. Maurice Strong, the UN secretary general of the conference, and his competent staff also deserve our special thanks for their efforts and dedication, which has led to the success of this summit.

Mr. President: We have participated in a truly remarkable event in history. The world will never be the same after this summit. We have taken a giant step toward achieving sustainable development and toward the creation of an ecological and social environment that is secure, harmonious, and clean.

The elimination of poverty is the first and most formidable task that we are facing. Neither our social structures nor our ecological system can survive the current conditions of inequality and waste in the world.

Mr. President: Our expectations for this conference may not have been fully met, but we will leave Rio de Janeiro with a renewed sense of urgency and objectives, determined to work for a more equitable and environmentally sound world order. We are doing this for ourselves, our children, and the planet that all of us share.

May God bless us and may he guide our endeavors.

Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Bulgarian President Speaks

*PY1406041092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1827 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech on behalf of East European countries by Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UN Conference on Environment and Development, UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live in Bulgarian with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, Your Excellencies: I hope that all of you will agree with me in describing this conference as a place where we are witnessing the birth of a new kind of humanism. The spirit prevalent at this conference, which will be sealed with our signatures on treaties encompassing several ideas and practical actions, shows that a new, environmentally oriented attitude is guiding the new relations among industrialized and developing countries for our generation and future generations. It is a new approach

to the social and existential problems of all individuals and their interrelationship with the environment and development.

This conference is an historic event. I am certain that it will have a lasting importance for future actions that have been called for by all humanity and for socioeconomic development based on sustainable development because, here in Rio de Janeiro, we are witnessing the opening of new horizons for resolving problems affecting the entire world.

This is why I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to briefly express my personal opinion on various matters.

First, although vast resources are necessary to transfer technology to developing countries, I believe that Central and East European states may be included in this transfer process in a more tangible way. These states possess a vast scientific potential and qualified and well-equipped manual labor to face the most important tasks outlined in this conference and to develop new technologies to attain objectives within the framework of sustainable development. These talents, this qualified manual labor, should, therefore, have room to develop its activities in the future.

Second, I believe that Central and East European countries should be assisted in finding more rational means of resolving problems, primarily those concerning the foreign debt, through the implementation of a debt conversion system that encompasses the development of ecological problems. The current means at hand is not enough to help us resolve these problems. Everything is tied to the foreign debt problem and the environment, particularly in East Europe.

If our countries have great opportunities in this field, we will have three main benefits:

First, it will help these countries service their debt; that is, alleviate the foreign debt burden, which is unbearable at this time.

Second, it will expedite their economic adjustment processes. It will help these countries incorporate the principles of sustainable development in their economic reconstruction programs.

Third, it will encourage production, which will result in a drop in current prices.

If all this comes about, we will be able to play an increasingly important role in the joint solution of global ecological problems in the future. We will have more financial and material resources to achieve this.

Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Mexican President's Speech

PY1406040492 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1833 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech on behalf of Latin American and Caribbean countries by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live in Spanish with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. Secretary General, Mr. President, chiefs of state: This Rio de Janeiro conference is proof of the new spirit prevailing in Latin American and Caribbean countries, based on our history, culture, and tradition. As time passes we continue to strengthen our brotherly links in an area that we will share. We represent a region of challenges. We need to comply with the urgent demands of the local population and we also need to conduct an integration process at the foreign level that will assure us a place in the future of the world.

Our debate highlights sustained development not only to promote the well-being expected by most of the world's people, but also because this is a condition for each generation, which on making productive use of the available resources, may offer guarantees of well-being to future generations. Development based on the abuse of natural resources does not lead to progress. Our people have learned that they will have to pay a high price in the future if they meet their needs at the expense of nature. They know that today's food should not entail future starvation. We want open development to promote exchange, financing, and technology that will allow healthy growth with a high level of productivity. In this interdependent world, the ecological cause should not become a cause for the protection of commercial interests nor an excuse to ignore the people's right to self-determination.

We reaffirm our decision to protect the environment within self-determination and the highest level of international cooperation. The Latin American and Caribbean countries are the first ones who want to protect and rationally use natural resources to promote development not only now, but in the coming century. To this end, we have committed ourselves to the internal efforts that the various circumstances demand, but we want to ensure the external conditions to consolidate them. We need open competition that will allow our products free access to other markets, debt renegotiation, access to clean technologies, and accelerated regional integration.

We are committed to appreciating the overlooked value of pure air, potable water, and the flora and fauna. We are establishing new viewpoints with respect to the quality of development. We share responsibility for promoting growth and preserving and protecting the environment. Therefore, we endorse the platform of

Tlatelolco and today we promise to promote development with ecological balance within the framework of Agenda 21. Mr. President: The Latin American and Caribbean culture that we have inherited was originally linked to nature and was based on respect and balance between mankind and the environment. We should now resume this commitment and share it with the other countries. We also have to promote a consensus for a new quality of international cooperation. When Europe and America met 500 years ago a major part of the world thought that this new land contained inexhaustible riches. In turning the myth into reality, America and the Caribbean became the utopian land. We are proud of our Latin American and Caribbean situation, which emerges from a natural environment of great variety. Along with ecological responsibility, we assume protection of our biodiversity. Consequently, we join our efforts toward regional cooperation to increasingly protect the environment.

The Latin American and Caribbean countries want to assume responsibility for protecting the planet. The long learning process that began 20 years ago in Stockholm concludes with this conference in Rio. The Latin American and Caribbean countries are convinced that this conference represents the beginning of a new process that will result in immediate joint action by our society. Rio is the point of arrival and the hard point of departure. We now know more about the environment than we did 20 years ago. We also know that the challenge of environmental protection can be successfully confronted through broad social participation, including nongovernmental organizations. This is necessary in order to find new responses. Peoples and governments of Latin America and the Caribbean are committed to building a future based on sustained development. Thus, we will be faithful to the poem by the pre-Colombian poet [name indistinct] who said we are not the owners of the flowers of the Earth. They were given to us to take care of them so that those who will come in the future can enjoy them.

Youth demands that we work on behalf of the environment. Our children are concerned about the quality of the environment. This is the issue of the future and we will comply with our moral commitment to meet the demands of future generations. Thank you very much.

Austrian Chancellor's Address

PY1406050692 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1839 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Speech on behalf of West European countries by Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Brazilian President Fernando Collor at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live, in English with simultaneous Portuguese translation]

[Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Times of deep-rooted change always pose specific challenges to the leadership. As we strive to reconcile the environment with development, we are all aware of the great expectations of people throughout the world. Never before has a UN event drawn so much attention. As for us, the political leaders of our countries, we must ask ourselves if we are truly prepared to carry out the task ahead of us. Are we ready to look beyond the government's everyday tasks? Are we sufficiently creative and courageous in our decisions?

Mr. President: Despite hundreds of pages of documents submitted to this conference, I am not sure whether we have accepted some of the basic facts underlying the challenge posed by environment and development. I wonder whether we have truly accepted as grounds for future actions the fact that current consumption and production models are not sustainable. Have we given our delegations true power to negotiate on the grounds of the understanding that our future can only be a shared, common future for all? Have we truly taken into account the growing imbalance between people and regions of this world?

I think this conference is coming to an end with at least some of the answers. The answer to some of these questions is that we in the developed countries can no longer live with the luxury of an apparently splendid present and not see the threatening, destitute future. We must show courage, and the political leadership must acknowledge the fact that our common future requires a more equitable distribution of global wealth. The challenges of sustainable development cannot be overcome if any one of us continues to center efforts on development only and others on the environment only. The path that leads to sustainable development must necessarily endure the difficult process of socioeconomic development for all.

Mr. President: We must take growth into account in terms of sustainability. We are all aware of the basic role growth plays in absorbing the shock caused by changes at the national as well as international level. Only through growth will we be able to create the necessary conditions for implementing the legitimate aspirations of developing countries. To do so, we must find a new way to tackle the traditional North-South relationship. This must also entail determined demographic policies. There is a growing belief that population growth rates in some areas are not sustainable.

As the goal of sustainable development permeates through almost all aspects of individual life and society, the question of how decisions are made and implemented—for whom and by whom—is of fundamental importance. Since the concept of sustainable development is only feasible if interdependency is completely accepted, it is necessary to overcome the institutional

fragmentation with regard to environment and development issues, a fragmentation that can currently be found at all organizational levels.

Each state can attain sustainability only through partnerships that transcend international and inter-regional borders. For this purpose, international tools have to be strengthened and, if necessary, created.

As the late Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said—and he was right—sustainable development starts at home. This demands a new style of government that in my opinion, demands greater participation by the citizenry on the basis of democratic patterns of cooperation involving all sectors of society.

As citizens and government increasingly depend on scientific research and reports, the scientific community also gains a new role. Only with the help of science and technology, which are the twin motors of development, can we expect to successfully incorporate into our decision-making processes the concept that we have to meet the needs of the present without committing those of future generations.

I am convinced that we can pull ourselves out of the process of environmental degradation and underdevelopment. The means to do this are, to a great extent, at our disposal. The rest can surface if we devote our time to this task. Hunger, disease, and poverty cannot wait. Neither can we tolerate pollution and the degradation of our environment. Time is not on our side, as the Botswana president said a few minutes ago.

Mr. President: We are grateful for the opportunity you have given us to gather around this table. In an attempt to summarize the major achievements of the UNCED, we can say it is great sign we have become aware that the Earth is our common inheritance and that we must, therefore, assume responsibility for it. It is also a powerful demonstration of our awareness that this responsibility is a shared responsibility that includes international organizations to which we grant all our support. Within this context, the current impasse in the North-South relationship must be overcome in order to ensure the necessary quality of cooperation. It is also a demonstration of our awareness that implementation of the concept of sustainable development entails differentiating distribution of the burden shouldered by developed countries and that there is no dichotomy between environment and development, one cannot be promoted at the expense of the other. The concept of sustainable development rests firmly upon pillars of environmental protection and economic growth.

Global problems cannot be solved by governments alone, we need to mobilize the full support of the independent sector. The involvement of groups and individuals from the most varied cultures is not only welcome but, I think, indispensable.

As we understand it, the UNCED is not an end but rather a beginning. Therefore, there will be a need to

continue high-level assessments in order to exchange points of view. I, myself, would value an opportunity to resume this dialogue with those interested from regions of the world at any moment. My country would be happy to extend an invitation for a new gathering to discuss the post- UNCED process.

A new goal has been set for us by the UNCED. It must be attained in order to guarantee a worthy life and well-being for all men on Earth. Thank you very much, Mr. President. [applause]

Brazilian President Speaks

*PY1406060092 Rio de Janeiro TVE Television
in Portuguese 1848 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Speech by Brazilian President Fernando Collor at a roundtable discussion with Botswana President Quett Masire, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Nawaz Sharif, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky at the UNCED, at the Riocenter conference building in Rio de Janeiro—live]

[Text] Your Excellencies: This is a unique moment. Never before have the world's governments held such a broad, representative meeting. We share the historic responsibility of setting the groundwork for building a new era. During the Rio conference we have learned that not a single corner of our planet is exempt from environmental and developmental problems. Some of these problems have been involuntarily caused by the poverty in which billions of human beings live. Other problems have been caused by overdevelopment and, therefore, have been deliberate.

Due to the magnitude of the challenge ahead of us, our deliberations have included every field of human activity. We have pointed out the need to politically coordinate the will to create new real and just situations. We have pointed out the need to attain new production and consumption patterns so that economic efficiency can also serve the environment and everybody's well-being. We have reiterated the need for rules—reached by consensus—that may become legal tools for establishing commitments to strive to preserve the Earth and for the development of the people. We have reasserted the need that scientific and technical knowledge be shared. We have stressed that the diversity of cultural traditions and the means of life represent an essential wealth that must be preserved.

Sustainable development, the concept that sums up our objectives, represents more than a mere proposal for an economic model. It will only make complete sense if it corresponds to the effort to give human beings sustenance. Everyone has a right to live a worthy and satisfactory life.

It is said that poverty not only degrades those who suffer it without prospects for a better life, but also those who

tolerate it. We have taken important steps here in Rio to change this situation, but these steps are still far from being enough.

As we assess the results of this conference, we must distinguish our true accomplishments, which are expressed in the documents that will be issued, from the potential achievements. I beg the attention of those of you sitting at this table with regard to these achievements. The Rio conference is a starting point that will only yield results if we continue to work together and in an integrated manner.

Ladies and gentlemen: The deep-rooted changes that recently took place at an international level and within several countries confirm the belief that history is gaining speed, but in a selective manner. Although some areas of our planet quickly walked toward freedom and although it only took a few months to end the Cold War, we have done very little to close the gap between developed and developing societies. Therefore, when making decisions on any new productive process, it becomes increasingly important that we take into account its social effects, in addition to its environmental impact.

I believe that a joint treatment of environmental and developmental issues has given us the opportunity to reach the 21st century along a new and better path. We are aware that the economic model of the overdeveloped countries must be reviewed because it is unfeasible from the environmental point of view and cannot be used as a future parameter, in the North or the South.

We also know that if underdevelopment is not eliminated, the efforts to preserve the environment will always be limited. In order to save the Earth, it is more important to end the devastation caused by hunger than to end the devastation of nature. To do away with hunger is not only a moral imperative, but also a historic need because as long as there is hunger, there will be no definite peace.

I also want to refer to the demographic problem. It is obviously a concrete problem of concern. I agree with most of those who raised the subject during the conference. The solution to excessive demographic growth is unavoidably linked to the problem of overcoming underdevelopment.

Ladies and gentlemen: To all chiefs of state and governments and to all other participants in this Earth Summit, I thank you for your honorable presence. By coming to Rio de Janeiro we have expressed our political will for a change. We came to discuss ideas and tools for a new contract between people and nations. World society has closely watched our meeting. The environment and development cause is winning the awareness and participation of millions of people. The current experience shows that collective awareness gains strength and undergoes change in much less time than it takes governments and bureaucracies to alter some of their positions.

I have full confidence, however, that the development of this Earth Summit, which has no historical precedent, is already a good sign of the desire for change. It is more a matter of wanting to do than being able to do. May God help us in this task. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. [applause]

Over 150 Countries Sign Climate Change Treaty

*PY1406002092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2250 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (EFE)—Thus far, the Climate Change Treaty, one of the main documents of the Earth Summit, has been signed by 154 UN member countries. Of these 154 signatures, 71 belong to chiefs of state and government who led delegations to the conference, which will close tomorrow.

The Climate Change Treaty will remain open for signing by the other UN member countries for one year and it will go into effect once it has been ratified by 50 signatories.

Jamaica's Patterson Signs Biodiversity Agreement

*FL1306210192 Bridgetown CANA in English
2048 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 13, CANA—Jamaica's Prime Minister P.J. Patterson has called for the Caribbean to be declared a "special area" for environmental and developmental purposes. Patterson, who is in Brazil attending the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which ends this weekend, was reported as saying that the Caribbean Sea had a "precious but fragile" eco-system that needed to be protected.

According to the official news agency JAMPRESS, Patterson told journalists that the region's delicate eco-system was affected "by much of what happens in the continents around us" and that the whole area could be destroyed by environmental abuse. He added that global warming, one of the key topics at the two-week summit, could lead to more frequent and more intense hurricanes in the region. Dramatic climate changes would also result in flooding.

"Some of our islands could be submerged and could disappear totally. That is why we believe the Caribbean requires special attention," Patterson said.

So far Jamaica has signed conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and the earth pledge at the summit which is striving to achieve a united, global approach to conservation of the environment and sustainable economic development. Patterson stressed that environment and development were inextricably linked. Poverty bred pollution and pollution entrenched poverty he said.

He urged that before development projects were undertaken, the costs and benefits should first be carefully assessed with environmental considerations foremost. It

was crucial, he said, to address the Third World debt burden. He said that in offering debt relief and debt rescheduling, lenders should be prepared to accept special arrangements such as those which allow debtor countries to make payments in local currency, to be used for the development of environmental programmes. This arrangement allows for the funding of environmental programmes in the Third World while relieving debtor countries of paying their debt obligations in foreign exchange. Such a deal has been negotiated under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative between Jamaica and the United States in the case of interest payments on food assistance loans to Jamaica.

The prime minister also pointed to the importance of a population policy and issues related to women and youth in the drive to achieve a clean environment and sustainable development. "In all of this there is need to improve the lot of women who, after all, tend to bear the brunt of the environmental burden," said Patterson. It was necessary, he added, to channel the energies of young people in the direction of training programmes and a greater sense of awareness.

Malaysia Signs Convention on Biological Diversity

*BK1306072292 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Malaysia signed the Convention on Biological Diversity, becoming the 73rd nation to do so at the ongoing Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The international treaty that binds all governments to conserve their flora and fauna (as) genetic materials was signed by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed at 1045 am Brazilian time. About 107 countries will have signed the treaty by today. It was first inked by President Fernando Collor of Brazil soon after the opening of the 12-day Earth Summit on 3 June.

Nigeria Signs Various Earth Summit Treaties

*AB1406140592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Nigeria has signed the convention on climatic change and biological diversity at the ongoing summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The minister of foreign affairs, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, signed the treaty on behalf of President Ibrahim Babangida.

The treaty on climatic change will, among other things, focus on the protection of the atmosphere. Also, the convention on biological diversity is aimed at protecting the world's animals and plants. A Radio Nigeria correspondent covering the summit reports that the United States President, Mr. George Bush, failed to sign the treaty protecting biological diversity but endorsed the convention on climatic change. However, the other industrialized nations participating in the Earth Summit, ending today, signed the two treaties.

Meanwhile, Nigeria has said that Africa's external debt is a single most important factor inhibiting the continent's development. The minister of foreign affairs, retired Maj. Gen. Ike Nwachukwu, stated this while addressing the ongoing United Nations conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He pointed out that the debt situation was closely linked to the issue of poverty afflicting the continent and said both creditor and debtor nations should set a date to resolve all debt problems.

Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu singled out desertification, drought, inadequate supply of fresh water, as well as soil and marine erosion as Africa's biggest environmental problems which two-fifths of Africa's landmarks already turned into desert. According to the minister, desertification and drought should qualify for adequate funding from the international community.

Castro Says U.S. 'Most Contaminated Country'

PY1406192092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2328 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (EFE)—Cuban President Fidel Castro on 13 June attacked the United States, accusing it of being the planet's most contaminated country.

Castro chatted with journalists at the conclusion of today's plenary session of the Earth Summit at the time that U.S. President George Bush began his trip home.

Castro referred to Bush's 12 June address and said that when "he said that during the past 20 years the U.S. economy had grown some 57 percent and that carbon dioxide contamination had decreased, he concentrated his analysis on what was occurring in his country."

The Cuban president indicated that it was this development that contaminated the world, and that has affected rivers, seas, and punctured the ozone layer.

"It is not the African or Latin American countries that have contaminated the earth," Castro said; he recalled that "he who emits the most carbon dioxide is the person who has punctured the ozone layer with chlorofluorocarbons, and the poor are not to be blamed for this situation."

"The developed countries burn wood, but wood is necessary as a source for cooking food," Castro said, and he explained that the inhabitants of the Third World "have to do things to nature many times in order not to freeze to death."

The Cuban president asked himself, "Why are the people asked to survive under difficult conditions if the problems of the foreign debt, protectionism, and economic order have been lumped together as the causes for conspiring against ecology?"

Spain's Gonzalez, Germany's Kohl Talk

LD1306090292 Madrid RNF 1 Radio Network
in Spanish 0700 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will address the plenary session of the Rio summit on the environment. In the Brazilian city now, 120 heads of state and government are attending the summit. The meeting not only serves to consider questions relating to the ecological conservation of the planet, but it is also an ideal framework for the leaders to hold bilateral talks—this is precisely what Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was doing in the early hours of this morning. A report on this from our special correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Mamen del Cerro:

[Del Cerro] The signs seem to show that there will not be a Community meeting in Rio in the end, although the possibility of EC heads of state and government holding a meeting here to discuss the European crisis [over the Danish referendum vote on the Maastricht Treaty] is not being ruled out completely.

In the early hours of this morning Spanish time, the crisis was discussed by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Felipe Gonzalez. The two leaders met for an hour and agreed on the need to continue with the [Maastricht] treaty without renegotiating anything.

Kohl and Gonzalez also talked about the Earth Summit. While the German chancellor is optimistic about the results, the Spanish prime minister is confident that the U.S. refusal to sign the Biodiversity Treaty will not lead to a confrontation between nations:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I believe that it is a positive treaty, but we have already avoided the summit being one of confrontation. (We have) to try to reach agreements. [end recording]

[Del Cerro] At 2230 Rio time, 1530 Spanish time [1330 GMT], the Spanish prime minister is due to speak at the plenary session of the summit. Like the other delegates, Felipe Gonzalez will have seven minutes to explain to those attending that all countries are responsible for preserving the environment, but not to the same degree. That is all.

German, Spanish Leaders Meet With Castro

LD1306181192 Hamburg DPA in German 1655 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DPA)—The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and the presence of over 100 heads of state and government has led to numerous unusual meetings. One of these was the short chat between German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Cuban President Fidel Castro today.

The two met over aperitifs in the corridors of the Rio-Centros Conference Center shortly before Brazil's head of state, Fernando Collor de Mello, gave a luncheon

for his guests. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez also took part in the animated conversation with Castro, who was dressed in a general's uniform.

Chile's Aylwin Meets With Helmut Kohl

PY1306180792 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Report by Maria Angelica Rodriguez from Rio de Janeiro]

[Excerpt] The interview between Chilean President Patricio Aylwin and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl lasted a little more than hour. The president said after the meeting that the Honecker case will be solved soon and he stressed that relations between the two countries are very good.

[Begin Aylwin recording] I held a long conversation with Chancellor Kohl; it was a deep and friendly conversation. I trust that soon we will see a solution to the problem that affects us. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Kohl Gives News Conference Before Departure

LD1406080192 Hamburg DPA in German 2326 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DPA)—At an international news conference before his departure from Rio de Janeiro, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl reiterated his satisfaction with the course of the Earth Summit, even if not all the problems had been solved. "The world after Rio will no longer be the same," the chancellor said.

The possibility of new, world-wide cooperation has been opened up in Rio de Janeiro at this first major conference following the end of East-West confrontation. For the Federal Republic, there were three themes of equal importance: responsibility for the new federal states; aid for the states in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe; and continuing support for the developing countries. Kohl said that, at the economic summit in Munich in July, the safety of the 20 or so nuclear power stations in the former Soviet Union, some of whose safety standards are below those of the Chernobyl-type reactors, will play a particularly important role.

Kohl had talks on the sidelines of the summit with over 30 state or government chiefs, including U.S. President George Bush, British Prime Minister John Major, and French President Francois Mitterrand. The main topics under discussion were the economic summit and the EC summit in Lisbon at the end of the month.

Iliescu Meets Argentine, Chilean Presidents

AU1306183992 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1727 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/6/1992—Romania's president, who is attending Rio UN Conference on

Environment and Development, had interviews there with heads of states and other personalities.

He reviewed with the Argentine president, Carlos Saul Menem, the ties between Romania and Argentina. The two exchanged information on the political and economic-social situation in their countries. President Menem opined bilateral relations had to be intensified. He mentioned that Argentina could assist Romania financially, to develop its economy, particularly trade and agriculture. The two presidents agreed that the commission on Romanian-Argentine cooperation had to be replaced by an economic committee that should encourage direct contacts between ministries, commercial companies, banks, private firms.

President Ion Iliescu also had amiable talks with Chile's President Patricio Aylwin Azocar. In the presence of the foreign ministers of the two countries, the two presidents presented to each other the realities in their countries, the long-term targets of their economic and social development. The Romanian president said he was interested in the Chilean experience as concerns the passage from dictatorship to democracy, the recovery and relaunching of the economy. The two presidents asked the foreign ministers of their countries to put the final touches of a many-sided cooperation agreement, including culture and human contacts. President Ion Iliescu renewed an invitation made to the Chilean president to visit Romania.

Cypriot President Meets With Leaders

NC1306055992 Nicosia Cyprus Broadcasting
Corporation Radio Network in Greek 0430 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Text] President Yeoryios Vasiliou had brief contacts in Rio de Janeiro yesterday with U.S. President George Bush, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, and Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating. The contacts took place on the sidelines of the Earth Summit. Vasiliou exchanged views on the environmental conference and the Cyprus issue.

The president will address the conference today, and travel to New York the day after tomorrow for his 18 June meeting with the UN secretary general.

ROK Premier Meets Brazilian, Iranian Leaders

SK1306024092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 12 [date as received] (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Chon Won-sik, in Brazil for the earth summit, Friday met with Brazilian Vice President Itamar Augusto Franco and Iranian Premier Hasan Ebrahim Habibi to discuss ways to further promote bilateral relations.

After listening to keynote speeches by foreign government leaders in the morning, Chon had lunch with Franco at the Hotel Gloria.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that though their countries were far apart geographically, their economies were inter-supplementary and bilateral trade had already surpassed 1 billion U.S. dollars.

They shared the view that their countries should further strengthen their trade and other economic cooperation.

Chon, noting that about 40,000 Koreans live in Brazil, thanked Franco for the comprehensive measures the Brazilian Government had taken for them and asked him to continue to extend a helping hand to Koreans so they could better contribute to the development of Brazil.

Franco expressed satisfaction at the planned opening of a direct Korea-Brazil air route this year by Korean Air and VASP Airlines of Brazil.

He asked Chon to invite him to Seoul so that his visit, put off indefinitely for personal reasons, could be realized at an appropriate time.

Later in the day, Chon met with Habibi at the Hotel Atlantica where Chon is staying and they exchanged opinions on ways to expand overall bilateral relations between the two countries.

Habibi specifically proposed that the Korea-Iran joint committee be expanded into sectoral subcommittees to facilitate discussions of broader political, economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation. He also wanted to share Korea's economic development experiences.

In response, Chon said he would positively cooperate in having Iran learn about the development experiences of Korea, and requested that Iran influence North Korea to give up its nuclear arms development.

The prime minister is to deliver a keynote speech to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on Saturday, the second day of the earth summit.

Iranian Official Meets Kuwaiti, Irish Leaders

NC1306082592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] First Vice President Hasan Ebrahim Habibi has met with the Kuwaiti amir on the sidelines of the Rio environmental conference. They assessed environmental issues, developments in the Persian Gulf, and Iranian-Kuwaiti relations.

Yesterday morning, Habibi met the Irish prime minister and discussed the expansion of Iranian-European relations.

Indian Spokesman on Merit of Summit Proposal

BK1306094892 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] India has said that the proposal for a planet protection fund floated by the prime minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, at the Rio Earth Summit is by far the most practical for resolving the funding problem. An official spokesman told newsmen at Rio de Janeiro after the prime minister's speech yesterday that the proposal made by Rajiv Gandhi at Belgrade [in 1989] was ideal as it would have no donor-donee bias. The spokesman said the proposal was also ideal as funding mechanism would pose no problem and it will be administered through the United Nations. The setting up of the fund would encourage scientists to develop environmental friendly and clean technologies.

The spokesman also welcomed the British prime minister, Mr. John Major's, offer of holding two international conferences on environment friendly technologies and the role of non-governmental organizations in protection and preservation of environment.

Pakistan's Sharif Meets Li Peng, India's Rao

BK1306142092 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Pakistan and China have pledged to work together for international peace and security. The pledge was reiterated during talks between the prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, and the Chinese prime minister, Mr. Li Peng, in Rio de Janeiro today. The two leaders were of the view that Pakistan-China friendship, which has withstood vicissitude of international changes, would be strengthened with the passage of time. Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said Pakistan-China friendship is a source of stability in the region. The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations, with particular reference to environment.

The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, and his Indian counterpart, Mr. Narasimha Rao, had an informal meeting in Rio de Janeiro. During the talks, the two leaders exchanged views on Pakistan-India relations. Formal talks between the two prime ministers are scheduled for tomorrow during which outstanding issues between the two countries, including the Kashmir issue, are likely to be discussed. The two prime ministers last met in Davos in Switzerland during which Mr. Narasimha Rao had himself admitted that the Kashmir issue is the main hurdle in the way of normal relations between the two countries.

Further on Meeting

BK1306164492 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, made a courtesy call on the Brazilian president, Mr. Fernando Collor, in Rio de Janeiro last evening. The

two leaders agreed that outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development would have profound impact on the North-South relations. Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif stressed the need for growing interrelationship between environment and development. The Brazilian president thanked Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif for Pakistan's leading role in the conference.

The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, and the Chinese prime minister, Mr. Li Peng, also had a meeting in Rio de Janeiro and discussed bilateral relations in context with the world environment. The minister of the state for foreign affairs, Mr. Mohammad Siddique Kanjoo, told PPI that both the prime ministers had a very important and meaningful meeting which lasted about an hour. The Chinese prime minister assured that development of relations by China with other countries, including India, was not at the cost of its relations with Pakistan. The two leaders were appreciative of the role played by them in the global context also. The Chinese prime minister when asked to comment on his meeting replied that this was the meeting with old friends.

The prime minister has said the Kashmir is the single major hurdle in the way of normalization of relations with India and hoped the matter will be rightly resolved. He said this during an informal meeting with his Indian counterpart, Mr. Narasimha Rao, outside the Brazilian president's office in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said that during their formal meeting later both the leaders would review bilateral relations with particular reference to Kashmir problem.

Interpol Reports Presence of 'Lebanese Terrorist'

*PY1306155192 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1316 GMT
13 Jun 92*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (EFE)—Brazilian security forces have placed the Riocenter conference hall on red alert, where 118 chiefs of state are attending the Earth

Summit, after receiving an Interpol report stating that a Lebanese terrorist has entered Brazil.

The report, which was made public today, was supplied by Brazilian Federal Police agents to the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O DIA.

Interpol informed the Brazilian police that Lebanese (Mohamad Ali Attar), who three months ago allegedly coordinated the terrorist attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, entered Brazil a few days before the start of the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

According to the newspaper, the police intelligence report states that (Ali Attar) is an important member of the Al Fatah terrorist group, a radical wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He is married to a Brazilian woman.

The newspaper adds that pictures of the Lebanese terrorist have been distributed to all security organizations in charge of surveillance and also to UN agents.

Although police forces were reinforced yesterday at the Riocenter conference hall where U.S. President George Bush, Cuban President Fidel Castro, British Prime Minister John Major, and 55 other chiefs of state delivered speeches, UN Security Chief Richard Ward denied that this was done to prevent any terrorist attacks.

The newspaper also reports that two small bombs were deactivated on different days at the Global Forum, a parallel event to the Earth Summit being attended by 3,500 international nongovernment organizations.

Moreover, the newspaper O GLOBO reports that a suitcase with four grenades was located on Leblon beach where many hotels that are lodging official delegations are located.